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SWITZERLAND

AND THE

ITALIAN LAKES

C. B. BLACK







2052i f. 13i

GUIDE
TO
SWITZERLAND
AND THE
ITALIAN LAKES

BY C. B. BLACK.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS AND PLANS



THE SOURCE OF ARVEYRAN.

EDINBURGH
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK

1876

INTRODUCTION.

THE *Approaches* to Switzerland from the North and West are described in the volume of this series entitled the "North of France," as well as in the smaller volume entitled the "North-East of France." The best routes by which to enter Switzerland are those from Paris to Geneva or to Neuchatel ; and the best station from which to leave it is the town of Basel,—taking the Rhine from Mayence to Cologne.

The *Scenery* in Switzerland is grand and imposing, and fills the mind of even the least susceptible with admiration of the sublime and beautiful.

Routes.—In a small country like Switzerland, full of cross roads, and intersected by navigable lakes, it is difficult to lay down routes which will suit for any considerable distance the varied tastes, fancies, and circumstances of tourists. However, to make those given as serviceable as possible, their position, together with that of the cross roads ramifying from them, is carefully indicated on the maps ; so that, whatever course should be chosen, the necessary directions will always be found. On the railways and coach roads the distance of towns from the place of starting to the terminus is expressed by the figures which accompany them on each side of the margin ; while the distance of any two towns on the same

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route from each other is found by subtracting their two marginal numbers on the same side. By this arrangement the routes may be taken either from the commencement to the end, or from the end to the commencement; for example, the route from Basel to Coire does equally well the reverse way, or for Coire to Basel.

In the mountain paths, where the services of guides are indispensable, little more than the heights and distances have been given. Here distance is reckoned by the hour, or rather walking, at the rate of three miles to the hour. Most of the heights given correspond with those in Mr. Ball's most excellent work on the Alps.

Maps.—Not to obscure the roads, paths, and other details, by the dark shading of the interminable ridges, the principal peaks alone of the mountains are laid down.

Time-tables.—Every information regarding the trains, steamboats, and coaches, is given in the Time-tables called "Indicateurs," published in the principal towns of Switzerland, and sold at the railway stations and book shops—price from 30 to 50 centimes each. Among the best of these invaluable little companions are—The "Indicateur du Service des Chemins de Fer Suisses," published at Zurich—price 40 centimes = 4d. The "Guide Itineraire Leuthold," Zurich—40 c. The "Guide Privat," Geneva—40 c. The "Guide Chaffard," Geneva—30 c. The "Eisenbahn Cursbuch," Basel—40 c. For the Swiss mail-coaches or postwagen see in the list under "Posten" or "Messageries" in these books.

Postwagen.—In the German Cantons the mail-coaches are called Postwagen, and in the French "Messageries." They are generally as comfortable as coaches can be, convey passengers at moderate fares, and are extremely convenient for

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those wishing to visit the towns and villages up in the mountains, resorted to by invalids for the goat whey cure and the health-restoring mountain air. The greatest number of these are in the neighbourhood of St. Gall. Public conveyances are preferable to private vehicles, as with the latter there is frequently a good deal of annoyance.

Luggage.—For travelling in Switzerland no more luggage should be taken than what the traveller can carry a short distance himself, as he may have to alight from coaches or land from steamers where there may be no one to assist him with it.

Circular Tours.—Tickets for circular tours in Switzerland are issued at Mr. Cook's Office, 98 Fleet Street, London ; at the stations of the Lyons Railway, and of the Strasburg Railway, Paris ; and at the office of the "Postes-Fédérales," No. 12, Grand Quai, Geneva.

Hotels.—The first-class hotels charge from 10 to 14 francs per day, and the pensions or boarding-houses about a third less. Tourists staying for a week or more at a hotel may in most cases arrange with the landlord for pension prices. In the more humble hotels the charge is from 7 to 8 francs per day.

Tariffs.—In all the great touring districts, such as Interlaken, Chamonix, Grindelwald, Meiringen, etc. etc., there is a tariff made by the authorities of the place, which can be consulted by any one before engaging guides, carriages, and mules.

Beggars.—For the importunate professional beggars which still infest some parts of this beautiful country it is well to be provided with some "sous."

Money.—In France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, the standard of value is the franc, equal to 9½d.

The *Franc* is divided into 100 centimes, or 20 sous of 5 centimes each. Hence the fraction of a franc is expressed

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either by centimes or sous. The sou is equal to our half-penny. In France and Italy they are made of bronze, and resemble our pennies and halfpennies, but in Belgium and Switzerland they are made of a white metal, and resemble more our shillings and sixpences in size.


To render centimes into English money, strike off the last cipher, and the result is pence; or divide by 5, and the quotient is halfpence. Thus—10 c. = 1d.; 30 c. = 3d.; or $15 \text{ c.} \div 5 = 3$ halfpence.

The GOLD COINS are the 5 franc, 10 franc, and 20 franc pieces, equal respectively to 4s., 8s., and 16s.

In PRUSSIA the standard of value is the Thaler,—equal to 3 shillings. The *Thaler* is divided into 30 *Silbergroschen*, and the *Silbergroschen* into 12 *Pfennig*. The thaler resembles a large half-crown. The *Silbergroschen* is a silvered copper coin about the size of a fourpenny piece. When new it is easily recognisable, but when the silvering has got rubbed off it is difficult to distinguish it from a two pfennig piece. The pfennig are copper coins.

In SOUTH GERMANY, such as in Frankfurt, Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg; the standard of value is the *Gulden* (sometimes called Florin), equal to 1s. 8½d. The gulden is divided into 60 *Kreutzer*. Three kreutzer make a penny. There are kreutzers both in white metal and in copper.

One gulden is worth 17 silbergroschen and 2 pfennig. And 1 kreutzer is equal to 4 pfennig; consequently 3 kreutzers are equal to 1 silbergroschen. The Dutch gulden is of the same value as the Bavarian, but is divided into 100 cents. The Bavarian gulden has the word Gulden on the reverse side of the effigy, the Dutch an escutcheon, and the Austrian a spread eagle.



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The Austrian guilder is equal to two shillings, and is divided into 100 cents, or Neue kreutzer. An Austrian guilder is worth 70 Bavarian kreutzer.

The most current coins on the Continent are the twenty-franc gold piece and the English sovereign. The most current silver coin is the franc. Among the different German States the most current coin is the thaler, both in silver and paper.

| French, Belgian, Italian, and Swiss. | | German Gulden or Florins and Kreutzer. | | Prussian Thaler, Silbergroschen, and Pfennige. | | | Austrian Gulden and Neue Kreutzer. | | English. | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--|-----|--|------|-----|------------------------------------|-----|----------|----|----|
| Fr. | Cent. | Gul. | Kr. | Thlr. | Sgr. | Pf. | Gul. | Kr. | £ | s. | d. |
| — | 5 | — | 2 | — | — | 5 | — | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| — | 10 | — | 3 | — | — | 10 | — | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| — | 15 | — | 5 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| — | 20 | — | 6 | — | 1 | 7 | — | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| — | 50 | — | 14 | — | 4 | — | — | 21 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 1 | — | — | 28 | — | 8 | — | — | 41 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 2 | — | — | 56 | — | 16 | — | — | 82 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| 3 | — | 1 | 24 | — | 24 | — | 1 | 23 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| 4 | — | 1 | 52 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 64 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 5 | — | 2 | 20 | 1 | 10 | — | 2 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 6 | — | 2 | 48 | 1 | 18 | — | 2 | 45 | 0 | 4 | 9 |
| 7 | — | 3 | 16 | 1 | 26 | — | 2 | 86 | 0 | 5 | 7 |
| 8 | — | 3 | 44 | 2 | 4 | — | 3 | 27 | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| 9 | — | 4 | 12 | 2 | 12 | — | 3 | 68 | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| 10 | — | 4 | 40 | 2 | 20 | — | 4 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 20 | — | 9 | 20 | 5 | 10 | — | 8 | 17 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| 30 | — | 14 | — | 8 | — | — | 12 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 40 | — | 18 | 40 | 10 | 20 | — | 16 | 34 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 50 | — | 23 | 20 | 13 | 10 | — | 20 | 42 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 | — | 28 | — | 16 | — | — | 24 | 50 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 70 | — | 32 | 40 | 18 | 20 | — | 28 | 59 | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| 80 | — | 37 | 20 | 21 | 10 | — | 32 | 67 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| 90 | — | 42 | — | 24 | — | — | 36 | 76 | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| 100 | — | 46 | 40 | 26 | 20 | — | 40 | 84 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

N.B.—This table only gives the general relative value of the coins. Their rate of exchange fluctuates constantly.



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MAP OF SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND

AND

THE ITALIAN LAKES.

BASEL or **BÂLE** (pop. 45,000) is approached by the railway on the east bank of the Rhine from Frankfort, *via* Heidelberg and Baden—distance, 215 miles. See Route 7A, page 249, in Black's "North of France."

By the railway on the west bank of the Rhine from Strasburg—distance, 89 miles. See Route 12, Part 2, page 329, in Black's "North of France."

By rail from Paris, *via* Troyes, Chaumont, Vesoul, and Belfort—distance, 326 miles. See Route 13, page 333, in Black's "North of France."

By rail from Paris, *via* Dijon, Besançon, and Belfort—distance, 364 miles. See Route 15, page 356, in Black's "North of France."

Railway Stations.—Passengers who reach Basel by Route 7A, or by the railway on the east side of the Rhine, arrive at the Baden railway station on the northern side of the town, or on the Little Basel side. The railway from this station runs eastwards to Neuhausen, the station for the Falls of the Rhine, Schaffhausen, and Constance, on Lake Constance or the Boden See. Passengers who arrive at this station with the intention of proceeding direct to Bern, Luzern, or to any of the towns in the interior of Switzerland, must drive over to the central railway station, situated at the south-east corner of Basel, either by the post omnibus which awaits passengers outside the station (fare, 1 franc each), or by one of the cabs. Passengers reaching Basel by Routes 13 and 15, or by the railways on the west side of the Rhine, arrive at the central railway or Swiss railway station, situated in the new part of Basel. On the façade of this station are two clocks, one set to Swiss and the other to French time—the former being 22 minutes before the latter. At this station, as at the other, the post omnibus and cabs await pass-

SWITZERLAND.—BASEL.

engers who require to go to the Basel station. Omnibuses from the hotels await passengers at both stations. Sovereigns are taken for 25 francs 10 centimes.

Hotels.—The *Trois Rois*, on the left bank of the Rhine; near the Markt Platz and the Post-office in the Freie Strasse, the Hotel du Sauvage; close to the Swiss station, in an elevated part of the town, the Hotel Suisse and Hotel Euler; opposite the Baden railway station, the Hotel Schrieder, etc.

Basel is famous for a thin flat cake called *leckerli*.

Basel is situated on both sides of the Rhine. The part on the left is called Gross Basel, and that on the right Klein Basel. The most important edifice is the Münster or cathedral, on a terrace 73 feet above the Rhine, commanding a view both of the town and of the river. The church was built by Kaiser Heinrich II. in 1019, but nearly entirely reconstructed in 1356. The exterior has a heavy aspect, owing in some measure to the form and disposition of the buttresses. Over the western entrance, between the two towers (each 205 feet high), are stone statues of the Emperor Henry, with his wife Helena. Over them are the Virgin and Child, and towards the corner St. George thrusting his spear down the throat of a dragon seated on its hind legs. The northern entrance is adorned with quaint figures, illustrative of the parable of the wise and foolish virgins. The interior is chaste and harmonious, both arches and capitals indicative of the period of their erection. The pulpit, hewn out of one stone, is of the 14th century. By the side of the second column, in front of this pulpit, is the tombstone of Erasmus; and near it a stone font executed in 1465. Erasmus came to Basel from Freiburg in a bad state of health in the summer of 1536, and died about a month after his arrival. A great concourse of people attended his funeral in the cathedral. To Desiderius Erasmus (or Gerritz) belongs the honour of being the earliest editor of the New Testament, for although the Alcalá edition bears the imprint of 1514, it was not published till 1522. From the choir a stair leads up to the Conciliums Saal, nearly in the same state as it was 400 years ago, when the convocation of upwards of 500 clergymen held their meetings in it from 1431 to 1448. In this hall are preserved a few antiquities, and nine fragments of a fresco representing the Dance of Death, painted in the 15th century, to commemorate the plague. Adjoining the choir are vast cloisters full of mausoleums. Fee to visit the church half a franc;

ROUTE A.—PART 1.—BASEL.

or 1 franc for three persons. The sacristan's house is opposite the main entrance. Near his house, in No. 2 Augustiner Gasse, is a large building containing the Museum and Picture Gallery, open to the public on Sundays from 10 to 12, and on Wednesdays from 2 to 4; other times, admission 1 franc. The Picture Gallery contains paintings by Rembrandt, Holbein, Teniers, Albert Durer, etc. In the Markt Platz is the Rathhaus, built in 1508, and ornamented with frescoes. The painting in front of the entrance in the inner court represents Munatius Plancus, the founder of Basel. In the centre of the Markt Platz is a beautiful fountain, ornamented with pinnacles of the most delicate open tracery work.

A branch line from Basel goes to the pleasant village of Schopfheim—time, 1 hour. A postwagen runs between Schopfheim and Brennet, on the railway between Basel and Schaffhausen. For Basel to Luzern see Route B, page 14.

ROUTE A.

BASEL TO SCHAFFHAUSEN, CONSTANCE, AND COIRE OR CHUR.

Distance, 167 miles, starting from the Baden station of Basel.

In Two Parts.

ROUTE A.—PART 1.—BASEL TO CONSTANCE. Distance, 91 miles.

„ PART 2.—CONSTANCE TO COIRE. Distance, 76 miles.

For Time-tables see the "Guide Privat," or any of the other Indicateurs sold at the station.

ROUTE A—PART 1.

BASEL TO CONSTANCE. Distance, 91 miles.

See Map of the North of Switzerland.

BASEL
MILES FROM

CONSTANCE
MILES TO

BASEL. See page 1.

91

35½ WALDSHUT. Junction with line to Zurich, 31 miles south, 55½
passing Turgi and Baden. For Zurich see page 28.

BASEL
MILES FROM

ROUTE A—PART 1.—NEUHAUSEN.

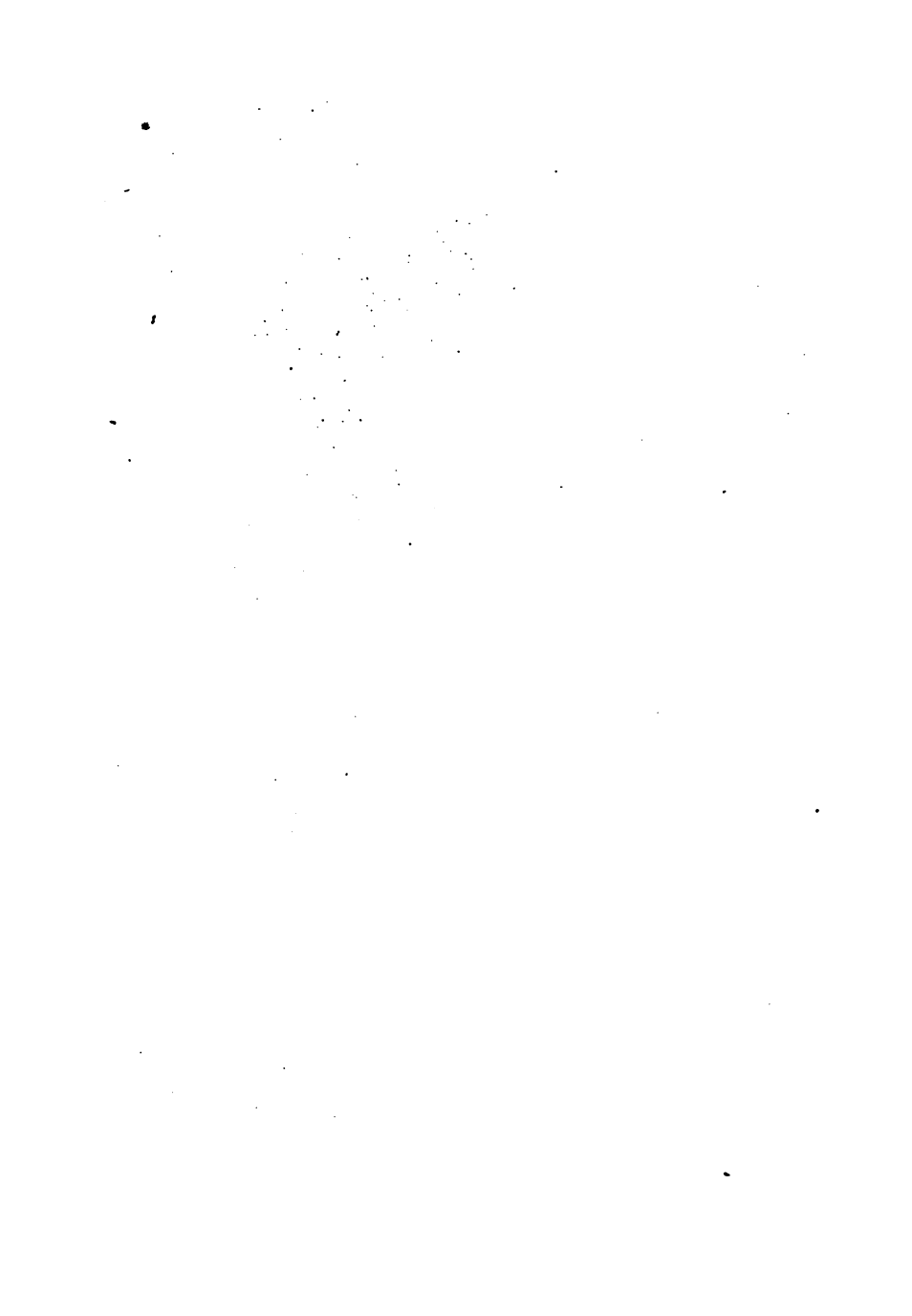
CONSTANCE
MILES TO

57½ NEUHAUSEN (pop. 400). Station to alight at to visit 32½ the Falls of the Rhine, which can even be seen from the railway carriage.

Hotels.—Immediately opposite the station is the Hotel Belle Vue, and a little farther to the right the Hotel Suisse, both commanding views of the falls. To visit them properly the following round should be taken :—Descend by the path in the woods between the hotels to a two-storeyed square house called the *Schlösschen Worth*, built on a rock projecting into the Rhine. Here refreshments are sold and boats supplied. A boat to the rock, in the middle of the falls, and back, costs for one to two persons, 3 fr. The finest view is from this rock, but when the river is pretty large the sail to it is dangerous. A boat merely to the other side costs 30 centimes each. Having landed on the other side, ascend by the path to the left, and enter the domains of the Hotel and Schloss Laufen—fee, 1 fr. each. Visitors are first conducted to the Fischetz, a strong iron platform adjoining a furious part of the falls, which are next viewed from a station higher up the hill called the Känzeli; then still higher, from the Pavilion; and lastly, from an octagonal building adjoining the Schloss Laufen on the top of the bank. The Schloss Laufen and Hotel Laufen are two contiguous houses, from the windows of which are views of the falls. In the Schloss Laufen are carved wood wares, photographs, and paintings for sale. From the hotel descend to the railway bridge, and return by it to Neuhausen. Those who arrive at the station of Dachsen take the omnibus to the Hotel Laufen, about 1 mile distant, and make the round we have just described in the reverse order; that is, going from the Pavilion to the Känzeli, and then the Fischetz. Afterwards cross the Rhine in a boat to the *Schlösschen*, and return to Laufen by the railway bridge. Finger-posts are at every corner.

The breadth of the falls is 350 feet, and their highest part 60 feet, but only for about half the width is their descent unbroken. The amount of water which rolls over the ledge of rock has been calculated to be equal to a million hogsheads every second, or to about 800 of the great Heidelberg tun. In the centre of the falls rises the bare rock, from the top of which is by far the finest view.

59½ SCHAFFHAUSEN (pop. 11,000), on the Rhine. Junction 31½ with line to Wallisellen, 3½ miles south, passing Winterthur. See





BASEL ROUTE A—PART 1.—SCHAFFHAUSEN. CONSTANCE
MILES FROM MILES TO

Route Q, Part 2, Zurich to Coire, p. 153. Excellent station, with refreshment-room and every convenience. Opposite to it are some small inns.

Hotels.—In the town, near the cathedral, the Couronne; and on the Rhine, at the steamboat wharf, the Bateau d'Or. Steamer to Constance.

A little to the left of the Bateau d'Or a flight of steps leads up to the castle of Munoth, with its thick ring of walls and great round tower, built in 1564. Behind it is the cemetery. From this descend to the cathedral, founded in 1101. The bell, cast in 1468, bears the inscription, "Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango," which suggested to Schiller the theme of his charming "Lied von der Glocke." The edifice is a pure specimen of the Byzantine period. The streets of the town are clean, and full of 16th century houses in the Suabian style; carved oriel, and plain and sculptured square windows. The doorways are arched or square. The house "Zum Ritter" is covered with figures in fresco representing Immortality and Fame, etc.

On the opposite bank of the Rhine, and connected by a stone bridge, is Feuerthalen. *Inn*: Hirsch.

From Schaffhausen the Falls of the Rhine are easily visited by taking the rail either to Neuhausen or to Dachsen. The railway between Schaffhausen and Constance passes through a pleasing and undulating country.

⁷² SINGEN. Junction here with line to Tübingen and Plochingen, ¹⁹ near Stuttgart. See Route 7B, page 265, in Black's "North of France."

⁸¹ CONSTANCE, or CONSTANZ (pop. 8500), on Lake Constance or the Bodan See, at the point where the Rhine leaves the lake.

Steamboat wharf, railway station, and Kaufhaus, all close to each other.

Hotels: Brochet and Halm opposite the Kaufhaus; Aigle and Couronne opposite the station.

The railway station is commodious, and has every comfort.

Steamers to Schaffhausen, and to all parts of the lake.

Cab-stand in front of the Hotel Couronne.

The Schaffhausen wines are considered among the best grown in Switzerland.

The most remarkable buildings in Constance are those connected with Johann Huss, who was arrested in the second house from the Schnetzthor, No. 328 St. Paul's Strasse, which bears his effigy on the outside.

ROUTE A—PART 1.—CONSTANCE.

He was imprisoned in a building, at that time a Dominican convent, now a manufactory, about 200 yards from the Kaufhaus. The great council which condemned him, consisting of archbishops and bishops, presided over by the Emperor Sigismund, sat in the great hall, called the Conciliums Saal, in the first storey of the Kaufhaus. He was first summoned to appear in the cathedral; where, as he refused to retract any of his doctrines, he was ordered to lay aside his clerical garments. A whitish spot in the passage up the nave, in a line with the second pillar from the entrance, marks the spot where he stood. On the 14th of July 1415 he was burnt at the stake, at a place in the suburbs called Brühl, where also Jieronimus of Prague suffered the same fate on the 7th of June 1416. The site is indicated by a large rock surrounded with iron railings. To reach it, walk from the station right up (westwards) the Markstätte and the Kanzlei Strasse; and by the new Protestant church up the Paradies Strasse to the end.

In the Markstätte the Post-office is passed, and in the Kanzlei Strasse, the Rathhaus, or Hotel de Ville. It is easily recognised by the frescoes on the walls. The cathedral, though founded in the 11th century, was nearly entirely rebuilt in the 16th. A perforated tower, too low in proportion to the size of the building, rises over the western entrance. The doors are beautifully carved. At the north side there is a cloister, with fine mullion work and rich foil tracery. In the interior, 16 monolith columns, 18 feet high, with cuspid capitals, support the stilted arches of the nave. The whitish stain on the flagstone is, as already noticed, in a line with the second column. In the north transept is a beautiful stone staircase, and in the choir carved canopies over the stalls. The Conciliums Saal, which rang with the laughter of the assembled prelates, when Huss, on hearing his sentence, knelt down and exclaimed, "Lord Jesus, forgive my enemies," is in nearly the same state as it was on that occasion. Some frescoes are painted round the wall representing scenes in connection with the place. In the room above is a sort of museum containing the door and other parts of the cell of the Dominican convent in which Huss was confined; two chairs used by the prelates; pictures, arms, books, etc. Fee to visit both the hall and the museum, 1 franc.

Near Constance, on the Unter See, is Arenenberg, where Napoleon III. spent his boyhood.

The sail on Lake Constance is very agreeable, but, excepting to

ROUTE A—PART 1.—LINDAU.

cross over to Friedrichshafen and Lindau, most people will prefer the rail. The Lake of Constance, or Bodensee, is 42 miles long and 9 miles wide. Its surface is 1250 feet above the level of the sea, its area is about 290 square miles, and its greatest depth is 1800 feet. For the hours of sailing of the steamers see the "Guide des Voyageurs en Suisse," or any other of the Swiss Time-tables.

Almost opposite to Constance is the prosperous little town of **Friedrichshafen** (pop. 3000). *Hotels*: Deutsches Haus, close to the railway station; Schwan, in the town, between the landing-place from the steamers and the railway station; Krone, on the lake. Steamboats five times daily to Constance. This town is the principal bathing station on the lake, and the place also which commands the best views of it. The largest building is the Schloss, the summer residence of the King of Wurtemberg, originally a monastery, built in 1050. Friedrichshafen is 66 miles distant from Ulm by railway. See Route 7B, Frankfort to Verona, page 266, in Black's "North of France."

At the south-east end of the lake is **Lindau** (pop. 6000), with a fine new harbour. *Hotels*: Bayerischer Hof, near the harbour and railway; Krone; Sonne; etc. Steamers five times daily to Constance, Bregenz, Rorschach, etc. Rail to Augsburg, 122 miles northward. See Route 7B, in Black's "North of France," page 267. "Seen from the steamer in the middle of the lake, Lindau is a pretty object, bristling with its many old towers and church steeples, and belted with its rampart walls, while the Vorarlberg hills rise in fine pyramidal masses close at the back of it. The two towers that are seen as we approach the island city are the twin turrets of the sister churches—the one Protestant, the other Catholic; whilst the turret standing close to the water's edge is the old battlemented Diebsturm."—Mayhew's *Rhine*.

ROUTE A—PART 2.

CONSTANCE TO COIRE. Distance 76 miles.

See Map of the North of Switzerland, page 5.

CONSTANCE
MILES FROM

COIRE
MILES TO

CONSTANCE. See page 5.

76

CONSTANCE
MILES FROM

ROUTE A—PART 2.—RORSCHACH.

COIRE
MILES TO

^{9½} ROMANSHORN. Since the opening of the railway a flourish- ^{66½}
ing port, situated on a peninsula of Lake Constance. It is the ancient
Cornu Romanorum.

Hotels.—Bodan ; Römerhorn ; Poste.

Junction with line to Winterthür, 31 miles west. See Route R,
Zurich to St. Gallen, page 158.

^{18½} RORSCHACH (pop. 2000). The railway station has a com- ^{57½}
fortable waiting-room, and in the storey above is a large refreshment-
room overlooking the station and wharf. Sovereigns taken for 25 fr.

Hotels.—Cerf ; Aigle ; etc.

At the end of the street, in the direction of the Cerf, is a bathing
establishment.

Junction with rail to St. Gallen, Winterthür, and Zurich. See
Route R, Zurich to Coire, page 160.

The steamboat wharf and the railway station are within a few
yards of each other.

Steamers for Bregenz, Lindau, Friedrichshafen, and Constance.

As the steamboats do not always correspond with the trains, those
who approach Rorschach by steamer with the intention of proceeding
by rail may have to wait three or four hours for their train.

The main street of Rorschach, running parallel to the lake, contains
many houses with oriel and corniced windows. The other parts of the
town straggle up among orchards, producing large quantities of fruit.

²³ RHEINECK (pop. 1300), on the Rhine, at the part where it ⁵³
enters Lake Constance. *Inns* : Opposite the cemetery, the Hotel Hecht
or Brochet. Opposite the station, the Goldene Ochs, adjoining the post-
office, whence the mail-coach (postwagen) starts for Heiden, 1½ hour
distant, but requiring only 40 minutes to return. On the other side
of the Rhine from Rheineck is the village of Geissau.

From the terrace above Rheineck there is a beautiful view of the
Rheinthal. Walk up to it by that narrow lane commencing opposite
the well at the right side of the church, and ascend by the cemetery.
The view from the ruined tower farther up is not so good.

Rheineck is the station for Heiden (pop. 3000 and 2660 feet above
the sea level). A postwagen runs all the year between Heiden and
Rheineck, and another between Heiden and St Gallen.

Persons on their way home from the baths of Ragaz and Pfäfers gene-

CONSTANCE
MILES FROM

ROUTE A—PART 2.—RHEINECK.

COIRE
MILES TO

rally make some stay here to have the benefit of the Molken-kur or whey cure. This whey, made from goats' milk, is sweet, and of a greenish colour, and has a slight smell of the goat. The season lasts from the end of May to August. *Hotels*: Frei Hof; Schweizer Hof; Eugsten; Löwe; Krone. In all "Pension" prices are charged when the stay is a week or more. The Frei Hof is the most expensive.

Heiden is one of the cleanest and healthiest towns in Switzerland. What is called the St. Gallen muslin is chiefly the manufacture of handloom weavers living in the small towns and villages around St. Gallen. The embroidery of muslin curtains, etc., forms the staple employment of the women. Silk takes the place of cotton in Zurich and in the villages around Zurich. Were it not for weaving and embroidery, the fairest and cleanest towns in Switzerland would be reduced to hamlets consisting of cow and goat herds' cottages, and the inhabitants, instead of being a moral and industrious race, would be a crowd of idle beggars. From the top of the tower of the parish church is a most extensive prospect.

Postwagen or mails run from Heiden to St. Gallen, time 2 hours.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------|---|----|----------|
| " | " | " | Trogen, | " | 1½ | " |
| " | " | " | Tenzen, | " | 2¼ | " |
| " | " | " | Rheineck, | " | 40 | minutes. |

For St. Gallen see Route R, Zurich to St. Gallen, page 159.

³² ALTSTÄTTEN (pop. 8000), a quarter of a mile from the ⁴⁴ station, and 1300 feet above the sea level.

Inns: Post; Löwe; etc.

Postwagen (mails) run from this station to Appenzell, and another from Appenzell to Winkeln station, whence rail to St. Gallen. See Route R, Zurich to St. Gallen, page 159.

From Altstätten to Coire the scenery on both sides of the railway becomes very beautiful.

³⁹ RUTHI. In the distance is the little town Sennwald, at the ³⁷ foot of a mountain (the Kanzel) covered with pines to the top. Do not mistake this town for Ruti, near Rapperswil. See Route Q, Part 2, Zurich to Coire, page 154.

⁴⁵ HAAG. *Inn*: Gams, at the station. Postwagen daily to ³¹ Feldkirch, one hour east. Also to Ebnat, five hours, and 36 miles north-west, at the extremity of the branch line to Wyl. This road passes 9 miles west from Haag, the most picturesque village of Wildhaus, 3615 feet. See Map of the North of Switzerland, page 5.

⁵⁷ TRUBBACH. *Inn*: Krone. Coach to Vaduz.

¹⁹

CONSTANCE
MILES FROM

ROUTE A—PART 2.—RAGAZ.

COIRE
MILES TO

Trübbach is situated at the foot of a steep lofty mountain, well seen from the station.

^{59½} SARGANS. Here there is a general changing of carriages. ^{16½}

Junction with line passing Wesen, 20 miles west, Rapperschwil, 37½ miles west, and Zurich, 65 miles west. See Route Q, Part 2, Zurich to Coire, page 156. Inn near the station, Hotel Thoma.

The town is nearly 10 minutes' walk from the station, having to the east the Falknis, 8340 feet, and the Scesaplana, 10,040 feet.

⁶³ RAGAZ (pop. 2000, and 1604 feet above the sea level). ¹³
Hotels: the Quellen Hof and Ragazer Hof, which, with their admirably arranged baths, occupy two sides of a large square planted with trees. Board and lodging per day 10 francs, not including wine. Baths 2 francs each. There are besides the hotels Tamina; Schweizer Hof; and Krone.

Omnibuses from the hotels await passengers at the station.

Ragaz is situated on the Tamina, between the Rhine and lofty mountains.

The mineral water which supplies the baths is brought from the fountain at Pfäfers, 530 feet above Ragaz, through 2190 yards of tubing, composed of the hollowed trunks of pines. The water is used chiefly for the nervous affections of women—temperature 98° Fahrenheit.

The road from Ragaz to Bad-Pfäfers, 2½ miles distant, is up the gorge of the torrent Tamina, bordered by precipitous limestone cliffs 600 feet high. Beyond the bathing establishment of Pfäfers a path 600 feet long leads to the wildest part of the gorge called the Schlucht or abyss, where the great walls of rock are in some places only 20 feet apart. Here a vaulted passage, 90 feet long, leads to the fountain. Fee to visit the abyss 1 franc each, by ticket sold in the bath-house.

This gorge exhibits some of the finest rock-scenery met with in the Alps, and is at the same time visited without effort or danger.

The bath establishment of Pfäfers is very large, but from its position among lofty precipices, very gloomy. About an hour is required to ascend from Ragaz to Bad-Pfäfers. A one-horse carriage there and back costs 7 francs, and a franc to the man.

A wooden bridge about two-thirds of the way to Bad-Pfäfers leads across the Tamina to the footpath which goes to the village of Pfäfers. On the hill behind Ragaz is a lunatic asylum.

CONSTANCE
MILES FROM

ROUTE A—PART 2.—COIRE.

COIRE
MILES TO

⁷⁶ COIRE or CHUR (pop. 8000), 167 miles from Basel, and 2210 feet above the sea level, on the stream Plessur. *Hotels*: Lukmanier, almost adjoining the post-office, whence the diligences start for St. Moritz and Italy; the Steinbock, more in the centre of the town on the Plessur; the Etoile, near the Lukmanier hotel.

The railway routes both from Zurich and Constance to Coire are very beautiful. Coire itself, like most towns in Switzerland, occupies a lovely situation. The only remarkable buildings it contains are the cathedral of St. Lucius, founded in the 8th century, and the Episcopal palace adjoining it, both in the most elevated part of the town.

In the interior of the cathedral low clustered columns with capitals in imitation of Roman-Corinthian and others, with figures of men, etc., support drop-arches, over which is a four-partite roof. The low centre column in the crypt is of the 5th century. This crypt is on the same level with the nave, the choir being built over it. Between the second and third column on the left hand opposite the pulpit, is a painting by Durer, representing our Lord being led to crucifixion. The reredos of the high altar is adorned with gilt and painted figures in limetree wood, executed by Röschi in 1591. Behind is a very old organ. In the treasury are shown a number of ancient and costly shrines, chalices, thuribles, busts, a silver gilt Byzantine cross of the year 100, and several costly and curious things.

After the cathedral the Episcopal Palace may be visited. Enter the porch and ascend the broad staircase to the right. At the top, to the right, are the now faint monochrom frescoes representing the Dance of Death; while to the left a passage leads to the chapel in the Roman tower Marsoel, which is remarkable for its antiquity and for the view from the window. Here St. Lucius is said to have suffered martyrdom in 176. This St. Lucius, according to the church authorities of Coire, was a king of Scotland, who came as a preacher of the gospel to Switzerland.

From the post-office well-appointed postwagen (mail-coaches) leave daily for Italy. See pages 116 and 149.

A diligence runs between Coire and Andermatt. See Route M, page 109. Distance 58 miles.

A diligence runs between Andermatt and Brieg. See Route L, page 107. Distance 57 miles.

ROUTE A—PART 2.—MUHLEN.

A diligence runs between Brieg and Leuk or Lôneche. See Route I, page 92. Distance 20 miles.

Rail from Leuk to Geneva. See Route I, page 91. Distance 110 miles.

So that the entire distance between Coire and Geneva, by Andermatt, Brieg, and Leuk, is 245 miles, of which 110 miles are travelled by rail, and 135 by diligence.

Diligences daily to St. Moritz during the bathing season, from 15th June to the end of September, by three different ways.

First : Coire, Churwaldsen, Tiefenkasten, Mühlen (where the coach halts 20 minutes), Stalla, the Julier Pass (7040 feet above the sea level), Silvaplana, St. Moritz, and Samâden. Time 12½ hours. Fare 18 francs.

Second : The same as the first the length of Tiefenkasten, then Alvaneuer Bad, Bergün (where the coach halts 25 minutes), the Albula Pass (7120 feet above the sea), Ponte, Samâden, and St. Moritz Bad. Time 13 hours. Fare 17 francs.

Third : Coire, Reichenau, Bonaduz, Thusis, and then the same as the first. Time 13½ hours. Fare 19 francs. See the eastern side of the Map of Switzerland.

Coire to St. Moritz by the Julier Pass.

Churwaldsen, 6½ miles from Coire, and 3980 feet above the sea.
Inns : Post ; Kreuz. One of the villages frequented by invalids for the whey-cure system.

Tiefenkasten, 27 miles from Coire, and 2900 feet above the sea.
Inns : Albula ; Hotel and Pension Julier. Situated in a ravine at the entrance of the Oberhalbstein and Albula Thab.

Mühlen, 38 miles from Coire, 4840 feet above sea level. Dinner at the inn where the coach stops, 2½ francs. From Mühlen the road lies through some fine scenery, crosses the gorge of the Albula by the Soliser Brücke, passes by the watch-tower of Splüdsch, and 3 miles from Mühlen reaches the village of Marmorera (5030 feet), where Italian begins to be spoken. Here the road crosses the river and ascends by the left side to Stalla or Bivio (5460 feet), about 43 miles from Coire. Two roads meet here ; the road over the Septimer Pass leading south-west to Chiavenna, and the other to the Julier Pass, which we are following, leading south-east. On the southern side of the pass, and 53 miles from Coire, is the village of Silvaplana (5590 feet), on the

ROUTE A—PART 2.—ST. MORITZ.

Montaraskerbach, near the Silvaplana lake, (5530 feet), of which the eastern prolongation is called the Campferer lake. The road now follows the shore of the lake to St. Moritz, 4 miles from Silvaplana, and 57 from Coire.

St. Moritz, the Roman San Murezzan, the highest village in Engadin, 5720 feet above the sea level, is charmingly situated on the shore of a deep green lake.

Hotels: Culm, on an elevation commanding an extensive prospect. In the centre of the village is the Hotel and Pension Post; Pensions Narold, Veraguth, etc.

Coach Tariff.—A two-horse coach the whole day, 30 fr.; one-horse, 15 frs.

Drives in a one-horse coach to and from Pontresina, 6 fr.; Maria Sils, 8 fr.; Maloggia, 10 fr.; Ponte, 10 fr.

On the right bank of the Inn, a little over a mile south from St. Moritz, are the mineral springs, Kurhaus, and bathing establishment. The waters are chalybeate, impregnated with alkaline salts, and contain abundance of carbonic acid gas, which renders them pleasant to drink. They are efficacious in scrofulous affections, and in a variety of conditions of debility and relaxation.

From St. Moritz a coach runs daily to Chiavenna, 34 miles west (see under Chiavenna, in Route O, Coire to Colico), page 119, and to Schuls, 29 miles north-east.

Four miles north-east from St. Moritz is Samaden (pop. 1000), 5370 feet above the sea level, and at the foot of the Piz Padella, 3500 feet higher. Samaden is the capital of Upper Engadin. *Hotels*: Bernina, with English chapel; Hotel and Pension des Alpes; Hotel Krone and Hotel Piz Ot.

Coaches run daily in summer between Coire, Samaden, and Pontresina; between Coire, Samaden, and Colico, on Lake Como, by Maloggia and Chiavenna; and between Samaden and Tirano by Pontresina and the Bernina Pass, 6320 feet above the sea level. Time, 10 hours; fare, 11 fr. From Tirano another coach runs to Colico by Sondrio in 9 hours. Magnificent scenery all the way. The principal excursion from Samaden is to Mount Piz Ot, 10,000 feet. Guide, 7 fr. Time to ascend from Samaden, 4 hours. See the Map of Switzerland.

ROUTE B.

ROUTE B.

BASEL TO LUZERN.

Distance 60 miles.

See Swiss Time-tables, and Map of the North of Switzerland,
page 5.

BASEL
MILES FROM

LUZERN
MILES TO

BASEL. See page 1. Start from the Central Railway Sta- ⁶⁰
tion, where procure a Swiss Time-table.

⁹ LIESTAL (pop. 4000). *Inns*: Falke; Schüssel, on the ⁵¹
Ergolz.

^{13½} SISSACH. A market town in a wide valley, from which the ^{46½}
smaller valleys of Gelterkind, Homburg, and Dielt ramify.

¹⁹ LAUFELFINGEN. Station for the holiday resort of Froh- ⁴¹
burg.

From this station the rail passes through the Hauenstein tunnel,
8340 feet long.

²⁵ OLTEN. A most important railway junction, and a place of ³⁵
great traffic.

Passengers for Bern, Freiburg, Geneva, Lausanne, Luzern, and
Thun, change carriages here.

²⁸ AARBURG. *Hotels*: Krone; Bär. Here the line ramifies ³²
to the east; and to the west junction with line to Neuchatel, 58 miles
west—see Route E, page 49; and with line to Bern, 37 miles S.W.—
see Route C, page 30.

⁴⁴ SURSEE. *Inns*: Sonne; Hirsch. At the north end of the ¹⁶
Sempacher See, 1608 feet above the sea level, 5 miles long and 1½
wide. It contains excellent fish.

⁵¹ SEMPACH. At the southern end of the lake. The town is ⁹
about a mile from the station. The battle of Sempach was fought on
the hill about 1½ mile north-east from the town.

BASEL
MILES FROM

ROUTE B—LUZERN.

LUZERN
MILES TO

⁶⁰ LUZERN or LUCERNE (pop. 12,000), 90 miles from Neuchatel.

Steamers.—There are four piers—one opposite the railway station on the south side of Lake Luzern. Those intending to take the railway after leaving the steamer should remain in the boat till it comes up to this pier. The other piers are on the north side, opposite the Schweizer Hof. The steamers for Witznau, Brunnen, and Flüelen, generally leave from the pier highest up. Those for Küsnacht, Hergiswyl, Stansstad, and Alpnach, from the second pier.

Omnibuses await passengers at the railway station.

Cabs.—A large cab-stand is at the new bridge. The cabs have their tariffs inside. The shortest drive costs a franc.

Post-Office and Office of the Steamboats, next the Englische Hof, or Hotel Angleterre.

Hotels.—Commencing from the railway station and going round the head of the lake—Hotel du Lac; Poste; Cygne; Rigi; Alpes, small, over the post-office; Englischer Hof; Schweizer Hof; Luzerner Hof; Hotel National; Bellevue. The prices of all are much the same. Behind, in the back streets, are some cheaper hotels. Among the Pensions may be noticed those of Kaufmann; Belvedere; Seeburg; Schweizerhaus; Doepfner; Suter; Victoria; Waldis; Chalet du Lion; Sonnenberg, on an elevation about 3 miles from the town.

Luzern still possesses its walls, with towers built in 1385. The most interesting building it possesses is **St. Leodegar**, the Hof or Stiftskirche, built in 1633, and easily recognised by its two slender towers at the eastern extremity of the quay Schweizer Hof. During the summer an organ performance is held in the church every evening. Admittance 1 fr.

The street up from the centre pier leads past Meyers's Diorama and the Pension Waldis to Thorwaldsen's "Löwenmonument"—the monument erected to the memory of the Swiss guards who fell in defending the Tuilleries on the 10th of August 1792. The lion, 28½ feet long, is hewn in bold relief out of the face of a perpendicular cliff rising from a pond surrounded with elm and fir trees.

Adjoining the Pension Waldis is a chapel likewise to their memory, containing some of their banners.

LAKE LUZERN.

For the steamboat time-tables see any of the "Indicateurs des Chemins de Fer Suisses," especially the "Guide-Privat."

ROUTE B—LUZERN.

The Lake of the Four Cantons, or Vier Waldstätter See, is 26 miles in length. The southern part, called the lake of Uri, is a sheet of deep water, 8 miles long, and between 1 and 2 broad, running from south to north, between two almost perpendicular ranges of mountains; a narrow channel unites it with the middle basin, which is about 9 miles in length and about 2 wide. Another strait leads from the middle into the western basin, called the Lake of Luzern, the widest and finest of the three. The surface of the lake is 1438 feet above the sea level, and its greatest depth 1140 feet.

Three distinct steamers ply on the lake; and as they do not always call at every place mentioned in their lists, it is proper, before starting, to turn up the time-tables, to see if in the tour taken the desired place of landing is visited.

ITINERARY No. 1 of steamboat between Luzern and Flüelen.

Time, 3 hours.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Luzern. | Gersau. |
| Hertenstein. | Treib (Seelisberg). |
| Weggis. | Brunnen. Station for Schwyz and |
| Vitznau. Station for the Rigi. | Einsiedeln and Muotta. |
| Buochs. | Tellsplatte. |
| Beggenried. | Flüelen. Station for Altdorf. |

By this steamboat the greater part of what is called Tell's country, as well as of the lake itself, is seen. Diligences and coaches await passengers at the pier of Flüelen.

ITINERARY No. 2 of steamboat between Luzern and Alpnach.

Time, 1½ hour.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Luzern. | Alpnach. Station for Brienz, In- |
| Hergiswyl. Station for Mount | terlaken, and Meiringen. Dili- |
| Pilatus. | gences and coaches await pass- |
| Stansstad. | engers at the Alpnach pier. |
| Rotzloch. | |

ITINERARY No. 3 of steamboat between Luzern and Küssnacht.

Time, 1½ hour.

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Luzern. | Küssnacht. Station for Immensee, |
| Seeburg. | Lake Zug, and Zurich. A dili- |
| Vorder-Meggen. | gence awaits passengers at the |
| Hinter-Meggen. | pier of Küssnacht for Immensee, |
| Greppen. | on Lake Zug. |

LAKE LUZERN—WITZNAU.

Luzern to Bern by the Entlibuch and Emmen-Thal. By coach daily from Luzern to Langnau railway station, passing Wohlhausen, Entlibuch, Schüpfheim, and Escholz matt, time $8\frac{1}{4}$ hours, and then $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour by rail from Langnau to Bern; or 10 hours altogether. For sketch of route, see under Bern, page 32.

LUZERN TO FLUELEN AND ALTDORF.

See **Map of the North of Switzerland**, page 5.

Take steamboat No. 1 to Flüelen, and omnibus from Flüelen to Altdorf. The first station of importance on the lake is

Hertenstein, passed by the steamboat. A large pension and the ruins of a castle situated on a promontory between the Lake Küssnacht and the Veir Waldstätter Lake.

Weggis. *Hotels*: Concorde; Lion d'Or. At the base of the Rigi, and formerly the principal station from which the ascent was made.

Witznau. *Hotels*: Near the station there is a very good one, and farther off a pension.

The Rigi railway station is immediately opposite the landing-place from the steamer.

The drive up the mountain by this railway is very pleasant, and affords at every turn wonderfully fine views. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, and ascends to the height of 3600 feet above the lake, or within 527 feet of the top. The gradient is at first 7 per cent, but soon becomes 25. It passes through a tunnel 246 feet in length, and over an iron bridge 76 feet long. The train, consisting of a light carriage holding sixty passengers, makes the ascent in one hour. The first station reached is **Kaltbad**, a large and commodious hotel 3290 feet above the lake. At Staffel-höhe terminus, about 850 feet from the summit, men with miserable horses await the passengers who may wish to do the remainder of the journey on horseback. The road is good, and no guides necessary. In about quarter of an hour's walk up from the terminus is another large and comfortable hotel called the Rigi staffel, 5210 feet above the sea level, or 695 feet from the summit. From this hotel a path diverges to the right to the village and inn of Rigi-Kösterli, 2700 feet above the lake; and beyond it, on an elevated plateau of the Rigi group, rising above Gersau, is the large hotel of Rigi-Scheidegg, 3968 feet above the lake.

LAKE LUZERN—BRUNNEN.

Continuing our way from the Rigistaffel hotel, we soon pass, on the left hand, the hole called the Kessisbodenloch, 12 feet wide and 100 deep, situated at the edge of a precipice. Shortly afterwards the Rigi-kulm hotel is reached, situated on the highest peak of the Rigi, 5905 feet above the sea level, or 4467 feet above the lake. Before the hotel, on the culminating point, are men with telescopes, who point out the different peaks. There are excellent hotels all over the Rigi group, the air is exhilarating, and goats' whey may be drunk every morning.

From Witznau the steamer crosses the lake to the villages of **Buochs** and **Beckenried** or **Beggenried** (pop. 1400). *Hotels*: **Soleil**; **Lune**, near the pier. Postwagons await passengers for **Stans**, one hour distant.

The steamer now calls at **Gersau** (pop. 2000) on the north bank. *Hotels*: **Müller**; **Soleil**. On the cliff behind the town is the Hotel **Rigi-Scheidegg**, 3968 feet above the lake.

From Gersau the steamer returns to the south side, and calls at **Treib**, the station whence the "postwagen" start for **Sonnenberg** and for **Seelisberg**, higher up and almost right over **Grütli**. At both villages there is a large sanitary establishment.

Brunnen (pop. 1700). *Hotels*: **Waldstätterhof**; **Aigle d'Or**; **Cerf**—all fronting the pier. Close to it is an inn, formerly the old custom-house, on the wall of which are represented in fresco the three chiefs—**Stauffacher**, **Walter Fürst**, and **Arnold**—in the act of taking the oath to liberate their country.

About a hundred yards straight up from the pier is the *Post-office*, on the ground-floor of the **Inn Cheval Blanc**. From this place start the mail-coaches for **Schwyz**, time half-hour; for **Arth**, on Lake Zurich, time two hours ten minutes; for **Einsiedeln**, time four hours.

On a plateau to the left of **Brunnen** is the handsome hotel and pension of **Axenstein**, with gardens and park. Board and lodging, 7 to 12 fr. per day, according to the room.

Brunnen is situated at the commencement of that part of Lake Luzern called the **Urner See**, to the west of the **Frohnalp** (5790 feet). Opposite, on the other side of the lake, is the **Mythenstein**, a pyramid of rock rising out of the water, bearing the inscription, "**Dem Sänger**

LAKE LUZERN—FLUELEN.

Tells, Friedr. Schiller; die Urkantone, 1860;" and a little farther south the Grütli, an undulating piece of meadow-land near the water's edge, both approached by boat from Brunnen. It was here, on the night of the 7th of November 1307, that Stauffacher von Steinen, Walter Fürst, and Arnold Halden, with thirty associates, swore to be faithful to each other, and not to rest till they had delivered their country from the yoke of their oppressors.

A carriage road, called the Axenstrasse, bordering the lake, and cut through the cliffs of the Frohnalpstock, extends from Brunnen to Flüelen, passing Tells-Platte.

Before leaving Brunnen a drive in the postwagen may easily be taken to Schwyz (pop. 5700). *Hotel*: Cheval Blanc. On the ground-floor of the hotel is the post-office, whence the mails start to Brunnen—time, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; to Arth, on lake Zug—time, 2 hours; to Einsiedeln—time, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours; to Muottathal—time, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Schwyz is situated at the foot of the two bare peaks of the Mythenstock, near the right bank of the Muottathal river. The population is Roman Catholic, and poor.

EXCURSIONS.—To the top of the Mythenstock, 6244 feet above the sea level, by a good road, in 3 hours. Also up the river to Muottathal by the diligence, 8 miles east; then by bridle-road to Glarus, 23 miles farther, by the Prigel Pass and Lake Klön. See under Glarus, page 156.

From Brunnen the boat steams up the Urner See, always within sight of the Axenstrasse; and at about half-way between Brunnen and Flüelen, on a ledge of rock at the foot of the Axenberg (6830 feet) is seen Tells-Platte, with a chapel on the spot where Tell sprang ashore from Gessler's boat. A flight of steps leads up from it to the Hotel and Pension Tells-Platte, situated a good deal higher up on the Axenstrasse.

Flüelen (pop. 800), at the head of the Urner See, and about 2 miles from the river Reuss, which flows into the lake through an artificial bed. *Hotels*: Hotel de la Croix et de la Poste, whence the diligences start for Italy and Andermatt. There are besides the Aigle, Tell, and St. Gotthard—all near the pier.

ALTDORF.

At the Mole are also the omnibuses of the hotels from Altdorf—fare, $\frac{1}{2}$ franc. The excursion to Altdorf and Bürglen is beautiful and interesting.

Mail-coaches leave Flüelen for

Andermatt—time, 5 hours; fare $7\frac{1}{2}$ francs, pp. 108 and 112.

Airolo, „ 9 „ „ 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ p. 113.

Bellinzona, „ 16 „ „ 24 „ „ 114.

Lugano, „ 19 „ „ 28 „ „ 96.

Altdorf (pop. 2400), capital of Uri.

Hotels: Adler, opposite Tell's tower. In the Adler is also the post-office. A little farther up the street is the Clef d'Or. Farther down, the Lion Noir, where Goethe lodged. In his journal he mentions the curious construction of the lock of his bedroom door. It still exists.

Tariff of Carriages from Altdorf or Flüelen.

| From Flüelen or Altdorf to | Horses. | Fr. | From Flüelen or Altdorf to | Horses. | Fr. |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----|-------------------------------|---------|-----|
| Amsteg..... | 1 | 8 | Como..... | 2 | 155 |
| — | 2 | 15 | Glac. du Rhone | 2 | 75 |
| Wassen..... | 1 | 15 | Dissentis..... | 2 | 75 |
| — | 2 | 25 | Ilanz..... | 2 | 110 |
| Andermatt or | | | Coire..... | 2 | 150 |
| Hospenthal... | 1 | 20 | Thusis..... | 2 | 175 |
| — | 2 | 35 | | | |
| — | 3 | 50 | From Flüelen to | | |
| — | 4 | 70 | | | |
| St. Gotthard.... | 2 | 50 | Brunnen..... | 1 | 8 |
| Airolo..... | 2 | 65 | — | 2 | 15 |
| Faido..... | 2 | 80 | Gersau..... | 1 | 12 |
| Bellinzona..... | 2 | 105 | — | 2 | 23 |
| Magadino..... | 2 | 120 | Goldau..... | 1 | 16 |
| Lugano..... | 2 | 130 | — | 2 | 27 |

Behind Altdorf rises a nearly perpendicular mountain, covered with a forest called the Bannwald, of which it is forbidden to fell any of the trees on account of the protection they afford from the falling rocks and masses of snow.

In the opposite direction rise the Gütschen, 8160 feet, and the Surennen, 7576 feet.

WILLIAM TELL.

It was in Altdorf that Tell had to shoot the apple on the top of his child's head, whose eyes were fixed on the father when he took his aim. A large statue of Tell indicates the place where he stood, and the well the place where the lime-tree grew against which the child was placed. Both of these can be seen when driving through the town. In going from Flüelen they are on the left hand. First comes the statue, and then the well in a square, beside a painted belfry, supposed to have been erected in the 14th century. The street from the square leads up by the Bannwald to a Capuchin convent, whence there is a fine view of the valley. A pleasant walk of 2 miles up the Schächen stream, in which Tell was drowned while fording, leads to the village of Bürglen, where he was born. The site of the house is now occupied by the inn "William Tell," and beside it is a small chapel, built in 1522. The parish church is opposite. There is a bridle-path up the Schächenthal, and over the Klausenpass (6440 feet), to Stachelberg or Linththal, near Glarus. Time, 10 hours. For Stachelberg see page 157.

Travellers wishing to extend the tour from Altdorf may take the diligence either to Andermatt or to Hospenthal, whence another diligence will take them by the Furka and Brieg to Leuk, where take the rail to Geneva. See Route L, Brieg to Andermatt—distance, 57 miles; Route M, Andermatt to Coire—distance, 58 miles; Route N, Luzern to Bellinzona—distance, 107 miles.

William Tell lived towards the end of the 13th century. He was a simple peasant whom the tyranny of Austria roused to madness, and whom foreign persecution galled into a heroic resistance, on which Europe, and indeed the world, has ever since looked and taken courage. The common account of his story is, that Tell and his boy, passing one day through the market-place of Altdorf, in which was erected, by order of Hermann Gessler one of the bailiffs of Albert I., the ducal hat of Austria, that every Swiss who passed by might show the tokens of his surrender, it was observed that Tell neglected to uncover his head as he passed beneath the imperial symbol of submission. He was seized and taken before Gessler. The German tyrant, having learned that Tell was an excellent bowman, ordered him to shoot an apple from his own child's head, under penalty of immediate death. He performed the feat. Disappointed and chagrined at his success, Gessler demanded why a second arrow was still in his quiver. "Had the first hit my boy," replied Tell, boldly, "the second was designed for thy heart." The offender was at once seized, bound, and preparations made to convey him in a boat across the lake of Luzern to the Castle of Küssnacht, where Gessler resided, and whither he was himself proceeding. One of the sudden squalls, which are so apt to

MONT PILATUS.

vex inland lakes, overtook the boat, unmanned the rowers, and rendered the craft quite unmanageable. Tell, who was known to be an experienced boatman, was unfettered, the rudder put in his hand, and immediately, as by magic, the little ship wore round, and stood steadily for a flat shelf which jutted forth on the rocky margin of the lake. As she neared the shore Tell started to his feet, clutched his trusty bow, and by a nimble spring, gained the rock, and pushed back the boat into the surf. The storm was steadily abating, and Gessler and his men got safely landed. Tell hastened to a narrow defile called the Hohle Gasse, where he knew Gessler must pass, and there shot the tyrant through the heart. This occurred in 1307, and the wars of the Swiss and the Austrians did not terminate till 1499. Tell sinks from view with this event, and nothing more is heard of him, save that he fought at the battle of Morgarten, and was drowned in 1350 while fording the swollen river Schächen.

Many modern historians, while admitting the unquestionable picturesqueness and beauty of Tell's story, feel bound to reject it as an authentic historical record.

LUZERN TO INTERLAKEN.

Take steamboat No. 2 from Luzern to Alpnach, and the diligence from Alpnach to Brienz, by the Brünig Pass, 3650 feet above the sea level. Distance, 44 miles; time, 8 hours.

See Map of the North of Switserland, page 5.

| LUZERN MILES FROM | Itinerary. | INTERLAKEN MILES TO |
|----------------------|--|------------------------|
| LUZERN. | From Luzern to Alpnach by steamer No. 2; time, { | 44 |
| 1 h. 15 m. | See the Swiss Time-tables. | |
| 10 | ALPNACH. From Alpnach to Brienz by mail-coach; time, { | 34 |
| 5 h. 30 m. | | |
| 35 | BRIENZ. From Brienz to Interlaken, by steamer; time, 1 h. { | 9 |
| 44 | INTERLAKEN. Cabs and omnibuses await passengers at the pier. | |

N.B.—While on board the Luzern steamer, engage places in the Postwagen running between Alpnach and Brienz.

The first place the steamboat calls at is Hergiswyl, a small hamlet on the western shore of Lake Luzern. This is the station from which to make the ascent of Mont Pilatus. The peak which rises behind Hergiswyl is the Esel (6962 feet), and farther back is the Tomlishorn, 6998 feet, which are the two peaks of the Pilatus group ascended on account of the view. At Hergiswyl there is an inn, the Weise Ross,

LUZERN
MILES FROM

ALPNACH.

INTERLAKEN
MILES TO

close to the pier, where a horse and guide can be had for 10 francs to the large hotel on the top of the Klimsenhorn, 6555 feet ; time, 3 hours. No guide is necessary, and the only place where one is apt to mistake the way is at Alp Frakmünd, where take the zig-zag road. From the Klimsenhorn Hotel an excellent footpath, terminating in (about) 150 steps hewn in the rock, leads in 45 minutes to the top of the Tomlishorn. The time required to reach the top of the Esel from Klimsenhorn is about 40 minutes. The path crosses, by means of two ladders, an aperture called the Chrisiloch. From the Chrisiloch it is 10 minutes' walk to the top and the Hotel Bellevue. The path from Alpnach, 4 hours distant, here joins the path from Hergiswyl. The best peak to ascend is the Tomlishorn ; and the best road, from Hergiswyl.

Stansstad. *Hotel* : Winkelried, close to the pier. At this station the Alpnach steamer always calls, but only occasionally at Hergiswyl, 1½ mile distant by the road skirting the lake. A coach leaves Stansstad for Stans ; time, 1 hour. Fare, ½ fr.

ALPNACH
MILES FROM

BRIENZ
MILES TO

Alpnach by Diligence to Brienz. Distance 34 miles.

ALPNACH.—Opposite the pier is the post-office, and here ³⁴ passengers are put into their respective vehicles, according to the list made up *on board the steamer*. Besides the coach for Brienz another starts for Meiringen, 36 miles distant. See under Meiringen, p. 44.

Near the landing-place is the hotel Pilate, and up in the village of Alpnach the hotel Schlüssel.

⁶ **SARNEN** (pop. 3500), near the lake of the same name, and ²⁸ 1570 feet above the sea level. The coach stops before the Obwaldnerhof inn. Passing the villages of Sachseln (pop. 1600 ; *Inn* : Weises Kreuz) and Giswyl, the coach next halts at

¹⁴ **LUNGERN**, 2250 feet above the sea level, on lake Lungern. ²⁰ At this village the coach makes the longest halt, and passengers employ the opportunity of taking some refreshments at the inn Lion d'Or.

The finest part of the road is between Lungern and Brienz. From Lungern the coach begins the ascent of the

^{17½} **BRÜNIG PASS**, 3648 feet. The coach halts at an inn on ^{16½} the other side of the pass called the Hotel and Pension Brünig, whence there is a fine view of the valley of the Aare.

ALPNACH
MILES FROM

BRIENZ.

BRIENZ
MILES TO

At Brünig the Meiringen and Brienz roads diverge.

34 BRIENZ (pop 3200), on the eastern extremity of lake Brienz.

The coach stops at the post-office adjoining the hotel Croix Blanche, opposite the pier of the steamboats for Interlaken.

The principal hotel of Brienz is the Ours, up the main street, with a mole of its own, and where the steamers call also.

A coach leaves Brienz for Meiringen; distance 9 miles. See Grindelwald to Meiringen, page 44.

Boat to Giessbach 2 francs, or $\frac{1}{2}$ franc by the steamer.

Brienz is a curious village, consisting of timber houses. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is wood-carving, of which the finest work is in walnut and pear-tree wood. Behind the village rises the Brienz Grät, whose highest summit is the Rothhorn, 7920 feet above the sea level.

In front of the town is the Schwarzhorn, 9500 feet, and more to the west the Faulhorn, 8799 feet above the sea level. Behind the Schwarzhorn is the Scheidegg with its glaciers. The finest view in the town is from the summer-house on the rock behind the hotel Croix Blanche.

One of the places always visited from Brienz or Interlaken is **Giessbach**, 15 minutes by steamboat from the former, and 45 from the latter.

From the Giessbach pier a good winding road leads up to the restaurant and terrace, 360 feet above the lake, and thence to the hotel, 62 feet higher. It is a comfortable and commodious house, of which the "Pension" price is from 7 to 8 francs. Around it are woods with shady walks, and close to it the cascade of Giessbach, which issues from a gap in the mountain, 1330 feet above the lake, and is divided by ledges of rock into seven distinct falls. The third of these falls from the top projects so much that it is easy to walk under it. It is very near the hotel. Travellers generally endeavour to spend the night at the hotel of Giessbach, to have an opportunity of witnessing from the terrace, the illumination of the falls, which lasts from three to four minutes. Fee 1 franc. A row-boat from Giessbach to Brienz costs 2 francs.

From Brienz the steamboat, after touching at Giessbach, proceeds to Interlaken, where omnibuses and cabs await the arrival of passengers.

Lake Brienz is 1946 feet above the sea level, 9 miles long, and 2 broad, and is in some parts more than 2000 feet deep.

For description of Interlaken, see page 34.

IMMENSEE.

LUZERN TO ZURICH.

See **Map** of the North of Switzerland, page 5.

Itinerary.

Take steamboat No. 3 from Luzern to Küsnacht, page 16. Time 1 hour 15 minutes; and from Küsnacht to Immensee by omnibus. Time 30 minutes; then from Immensee to Zug by steamer on Lake Zug. Time 45 minutes. This steamer sails only during the summer; and Zug to Zurich by rail. Time 1 hour 30 minutes.

N.B.—By rail Zug is 18 miles north from Luzern, and Zurich 38½ miles.

A coach at the Küsnacht pier awaits the passengers for Immensee.

At nearly a mile from Küsnacht, on a wooded hill to the right of the road, is part of the wall of Gessler's castle, to which Tell was being taken when he sprang ashore at Tells-Platte. Near this part of the road, which from its former depth below the surface was called the "Hohle Gasse," or hollow lane, Tell awaited Gessler's approach, and shot him dead.

At the end of this hollow lane, and about a mile from the village of Immensee, is Tell's Chapel ornamented with frescoes.

At Immensee the coach stops at the inn, Hotel and Pension Rigi, fronting the pier, and overlooking lake Zug.

Immensee is on the west side of Lake Zug, and Arth at the south extremity. Between them rises the Rigi group, which can be visited from either place.

The steamer from Zug, having called at Immensee, goes to Arth, and on its way back calls again at Immensee. When no steamer plies on the lake the coach goes all the way from Küsnacht to Arth.

Arth.—*Hotels.* At the pier the Adler; and in the town the Rigi.

Postwagen to Brunnen on Lake Luzern, passing the village of Schuyz; time 2 hours. See page 19.

In the neighbourhood is the Trümmerfeld of Goldau, where the terrible landslip happened from the Rossberg, on the 2d of September 1806, which destroyed five villages, devastated an area of 7000 acres, and killed 457 of the inhabitants. The Rossberg consists of a conglomerate similar to that of the Rigi, which is loosened by water penetrating the crevices. From Arth a postwagen runs by Goldau and Lowerz, and the Lowerzer See, to Brunnen; time 2½ hours. Page 18.

ZUG.

From Immensee take the steamer on Lake Zug for the town of Zug (pop. 3800), situated 1300 feet above the sea level, at the foot of the Zugerberg, and at the north end of the lake. On the top of the Zugerberg, 3222 feet, is the hotel and pension Felsenegg, with baths, goats' whey, and air cure. A coach runs between the hotel and the station Felsenegg.

The railway station is about four minutes' walk from the railway steamboat pier. The town steamboat pier is about 200 yards farther down.

Inns: In the square beside the old gate, and opposite the post-office, is the Belle Vue. In front of the town steamboat pier, the Lion. Near the railway steamboat pier, the Kelten Hof.

On the steamboat pier is a Time-table giving the hours of sailing of the steamers, together with the hours of departure of the "postwagen" mail-coaches from Immensee for Küssnacht, and from Arth for Brunnen. In this Canton the same custom prevails, as in Brittany, of preserving the skulls of the dead in ossuaries, of which there is one in the church of St. Michael.

Lake Zug is 1370 feet above the sea level, 9 miles long, and 3 broad, and of great beauty. It is full of fish, among which is a trout called the Röheln, famous for its delicate flavour.

From Zug take rail to Zurich.

Zurich is also reached by rail direct from Luzern, distance 38½ miles. Zug is 25½ miles from Zurich, and 18 from Luzern by rail.

For Basel to Zurich, see Route Q, Part 1, page 151; and for Zurich to Coire, see Route Q, Part 2, page 153.

ZURICH AND LAKE ZURICH.

See Map of the North of Switzerland, page 5.

Zurich (pop. 22,000, and 1360 feet above the sea level), at the north end of Lake Zurich.

Hotels: On the west side of the lake, with a garden, the Hotel and Pension Baur. In the town, opposite the post-office, the Hotel Baur. On the east side of the lake, the Hotel Belle Vue. Fronting the second bridge over the Limmat the Hotel Epée.

The steamboat wharf is on the west side of the lake at the Bauschänzli or park, near the Hotel and Pension Baur. Steamers start nine times daily.

The railway station, which is large and commodious, is in the northern suburbs of Zurich. Omnibuses from the Baur and Belle Vue hotels await passengers. Cab-tariff suspended in the cabs.

ZURICH.

Among the buildings the most interesting is the **Cathedral**, commenced in the 10th century, and easily recognised by its two towers crowned with helmet-shaped ornaments. A statue of Charlemagne, in a sitting posture, is on the tower next the Limmat, the river which flows out of the lake and divides the town into two parts. In 1517 Ulrich Zwingli, the distinguished Swiss reformer, was appointed one of the preachers in this cathedral. The arcaded building below, at the corner of the bridge, contains the public library and the collections belonging to the Antiquarian Society. Among the curiosities in the library are Zwingli's Greek Testament, with notes in his handwriting, and a letter of Lady Jane Grey. Fee 1 franc. From the public library a little way along the lake, are the Belle Vue Hotel, and the Tonhalle, a large building used for concerts and exhibitions. From the land side of the Hotel Belle Vue, a road leads up to the **Hohe Promenade**, whence there is a good view of the town and lake. Adjoining this promenade is the cemetery. The large buildings behind are the public school, the hospital, and the Polytechnic School, a large and handsome building in a commanding position. "When we consider the comparative poverty of Switzerland, and its lack of resources, it seems truly wonderful to find at one of its towns a technical school of which England might be proud, but of which England has not even an inferior copy." Of "this Polytechnicum the Swiss are as proud as we are of Oxford or Cambridge."—*Athenæum*, January 13, 1872.

Below the terrace of the Polytechnic school is seen the railway station, and between the station and the town the Zeughaus or arsenal. In the armoury is the helmet Zwingli wore, and the axe he carried at the battle of Kappel near Zug, where he was killed, October 11, 1531. The handle of the axe served also as a musket. In the same room is the cross-bow of William Tell. A breastplate and helmet hanging beside it are said to have belonged to him also.

About a quarter of an hour's walk from the Baur hotel is the **Burgli Terrace**, with a hotel and restaurant, commanding a good view of the lake.

About an hour's walk from Zurich, by the old road to Baden, is the inn "Auf die Wayd," on a hill commanding a still better view of the lake. A cab with two passengers, 3 francs; more than two, 4½ francs. The finest view of the surrounding country is from Mont Uetli (1523 feet above Lake Zurich), with a good inn on the top. Cab the length of

EINSIEDELN.

Albisgütli inn, 2 francs ; and a horse from Albisgütli to the summit and back, 6 francs.

Lake Zurich, the Windermere of Switzerland, is 26 miles long and 3 miles wide. Its greatest depth is 600 feet, and its surface is 1341 feet above the sea level. On the banks are numerous pleasant villages, with usually a comfortable inn near the pier.

All the information regarding the time of sailing of the steamers, together with the time of departure of the trains and mail-coaches in connection with them, is given in the "Indicateur du Service des Chemins de Fer Suisses, Postes, Telegraphes, et Bateaux à Vapeur," published at Zurich, price 40 centimes, and sold all over the town.

From Zurich, at the north extremity, to Lachen, at the south-east extremity of the lake, the steamers call at twenty-seven stations, and anchor for the night either at Zurich or Rapperswyl.

Richtersweil, a small town opposite Rapperswyl, is the best place to land at to visit Einsiedeln. *Hotels* : Trois Rois and l'Ange ; both opposite the pier. The postwagen start from the Post-office, behind the Ange ; time two hours. The postwagen between Richtersweil and Einsiedeln correspond with those between Einsiedeln and Brunnen on Lake Luzern.

Einsiedeln (pop. 7400, and 2900 feet above the sea level).

Hotels : In front of the church is the Hotel Paon, with the bureau of the postwagen. There are besides numerous inns, frequented chiefly by the pilgrims, whose average annual number is 150,000.

In the centre of the great square is a statue of the Virgin, under a canopy supported on seven Doric columns. Water flows from fourteen bronze spouts round the pediment ; and as the water from only one of the spouts is (said to be) favoured by the Virgin, the pilgrims make a point of drinking from each, to be sure that they have drunk from the right one. Round the square are stalls, in which images, beads, trinkets, and books are sold. "In Einsiedeln much trade is driven in relics, pictures, beads, and photographs ; in crosses, medals, rings, and cotton prints ; in earrings, candles, books ; in amulets, gingerbread, and charms ; as well as in the things that will not keep—in sausages, cigars, and schnaps. The streets are full of shops, and the arcades beside Our Lady's Spring are full of booths. Yet this large Gentile court is not enough ; and wings of timber sheds run off on either side the convent walls, like stalls in country fairs, where

RAPPERSWYL.

objects still more trashy—tinsel saints and wooden dolls—are spread along the tables for sale.”—*The Switzers*, by W. H. Dixon, page 229.

On an elevation facing the square is the Church, with a frontage of 117 feet. The convent buildings extend on each side other 148 feet, so that the entire breadth of the façade is 413 feet. The convent is occupied by Benedictine monks. Outwardly the church has no show, but the interior is resplendent with gilding and colour on a white ground; while the roofs of the domes and spandrels are covered with brilliant and gaudy frescoes. Under the first dome is the Chapel, in which is the object of adoration, a black wooden stiffly-dressed image, surrounded by gilded metal intended to represent clouds. In front of this chapel are the usual votive offerings, chronicling and illustrating the wonders which have been performed through the instrumentality of this negro doll with its negro baby.

From Einsiedeln a postwagen runs to Brunnen on Lake Luzern in three hours; to Schwyz in two hours; and to Utznach in three hours. Thus, apart from its own peculiar subjects of interest, Einsiedeln forms an important mail-coach junction.

Besides Zurich, the other port at which travellers either leave or approach Lake Zurich is

Rapperswyl (pop. 2700). On the south-east end of Lake Zurich, and 27½ miles by rail from Zurich. See Route Q, Part 2—Zurich to Coire, page 154.

The railway station and steamboat wharf of Rapperswyl are both on the lake, and about four minutes' walk apart.

Hotels: Opposite the wharf the Schwan; and between the Schwan and the railway station the Lac.

The ancient and not very clean town of Rapperswyl is built on an acclivity rising from the lake, whose summit is occupied by the parish church, the cemetery, and the old castle, in front of which is an esplanade overlooking the lake. To reach it take the street opposite the pier, planted with plane trees, and turn to the left, and then ascend the stairs.

Close to the railway station commences the wooden bridge, which extends to the other side of the lake. It is 4500 feet long and 15 broad, and supported on stakes, and one stone pier, on which is a chapel. The water is shallow, excepting at the Rapperswyl side.

For Rapperswyl to Coire, see Route Q, Part 2—Zurich to Coire, p. 154.

ROUTE C.

BASEL TO INTERLAKEN, by BERN and THUN.

Distance, 100 miles. Time, nearly 9 hours.

See **Map of the North of Switzerland**, page 5.

BASEL
MILES FROM

INTERLAKEN
MILES TO

BASEL. For description see page 2. For Time-tables see 100 any of the Swiss "Indicateurs" sold at the railway stations. Start from the Central Railway station. The best place to break the journey is at Bern, about half-way.

25 OLTEN, a most important railway junction. Passengers for 75 Bern, Freiburg, Geneva, Lausanne, and Luzern, change carriages here.

28 AARBURG. *Hotels*: Krone, etc. Here the eastward branch 72 of the line goes to Luzern, 32 miles distant, p. 14. Junction with line to Neuchatel, 58 miles west. See Route E, Neuchatel to Luzern, p. 49.

43 HERZOGENBUCHSEE. *Inn*: Sonne. Halt from 5 to 15 57 minutes. Inquire if the carriages to Bern must be changed (ob man für Bern den Wagen wechseln muss). Junction with line to Soleure (Solothurn) and Neuchatel. See Route, Neuchatel to Luzern, p. 49. Postwagen start from the station for Wangen—time, 1 hour; Wiedlisbach, 1 hour 15 minutes; Dürmühle, 2 hours. See in the "Indicateur" under "Posten."

53½ BURGDORF or BERTHOUD (pop. 4200). *Inn*: Stadt- 46½ haus; Bär. A prosperous village dealing largely in cheese. Several parts of the town command fine views.

From Burgdorf a postwagen goes to Langnau railway terminus, 2½ hours southwards, passing numerous pretty villages. For Langnau see page 32.

62 ZOLLIKOFEN. Junction with branch to Biel or Bienne, 19 38 miles northwards. See Route F, page 50.

66½ BERN (pop. 30,000), on the Aare, 1700 feet above the sea 34½ level. (The time of Bern is 26 minutes before the French railway time.)

Hotels: Near the end of the railway station where the passengers

ROUTE C—BERN.

arrive is a very large hotel, the *Bernerhof*, contiguous to the *Bundesrathhaus* or Federal House of Parliament. Near the end of the station for passengers leaving Bern are the hotels *Suisse*, *France*, and *Boulevard* next to the post-office. In the town is the hotel *Pfistern*, in the *Kram Gasse*, opposite the *Zeitglockenthurm*, where at the striking of the hours a puppet performance takes place. Other hotels—*Faucon*; *Singe*; *Leon d'Or*.

The characteristics of Bern are, arcaded streets with wells in the centre, clock towers, and bears; to which may be added extensive views, bounded by distant mountains.

From opposite the end of the station at which travellers arrive the broad *Rue Christophe* leads to the *Bundesrathhaus* and the *Bernerhof* Hotel, by the side of which is the park called the *Kleine Schänzli*—all three commanding the same view. The *Bundesrathhaus*, finished in 1857, is 874 feet long and 160 feet broad. Those wishing to visit the building and ascend to the top of the roof must apply to the door-keeper. The Picture Gallery on the left side is open on Sundays and Thursdays. On the Picture Gallery end is the *Casino Platz*, and in it the second street, the *Juden Gasse* (without arcades) leads straight down to the *Kessel Gasse*, with arcades. About the middle of this last street is a building containing the Public Library, and the Antiquarian and Natural History Museums. At the foot of the *Kessel Gasse* is the *Munster* or cathedral. Before the main entrance is an equestrian statue of *Rudolph von Erlach* "*Sieger bei Zaupen*," with four bears. On the terrace at the other end of the cathedral is a statue to "*Bartoldo v. Duci Zäringä*," with one bear. At the foot of this terrace flows the *Aare*. The cathedral was commenced in 1421, and has recently undergone important restorations. The tower, still unfinished, is 236 feet high. In the choir is a beautiful open stone staircase, and in the apse, windows with 15th century glass. The organ contains 3294 pipes and 66 registers. The tariff of charges to visit the church or ascend the tower is on the small door of the west entrance. A cross street leads from the easternmost gate of the terrace across the *Zucker Gasse* to the *Kram Gasse*, parallel with the *Zucker Gasse*. At the extremity of the cross street is seen the *Rathhaus*, or *Hotel de Ville*. At the lower end of the *Kram Gasse* is the *Nydeckbrücke*, which spans both the *Aare* and a part of the low town. Across this bridge, to the right hand, is the *Bear Pit*, in two com-

BASEL
MILES FROM

ROUTE C—THUN.

INTERLAKEN
MILES TO

partments, one for the old and the other for the young bears. At the top of the Kram Gasse, in the Kornhaus Platz, is the large Granary or Kornhaus, and in its immense cool cellars below a large **Beer and Wine Shop**. The largest butt in these cellars contains 62,000 bottles. Adjoining is the Zeughaus or Arsenal.

Travellers who intend to stay some time in Bern will find it most enjoyable to take up their abode either in the Hotel and Pension Schänzli or in the Victoria, both on the Great Schänzli, opposite the town.

For Bern to Neuchatel, or rather Neuchatel to Bern, distance 41 miles, see Route F, pp. 49 and 50. For Bern to Geneva, by Lausanne, distance 99 miles, see Route G, p. 50.

Bern to Luzern, by the Entlebuch and Emmen-Thal. First by rail to Langnau—distance, 24 miles; time, 1 hour 30 minutes; then from Langnau to Luzern by coach—distance, 47 miles; time, 8½ hours; passing by Escholzmatt, 3000 feet above the sea level (*Inns*: Löwe and Krone); Schüpheim, 3180 feet (*Inns*: Kreuz; Adler; Rössli). Excursion to the top of the Napf, 5194 feet. Time to ascend, 3 hours. Wolhausen, near a famous sanitary establishment on the Menzberg, at the foot of the Napf. Malters, a large village. Pedestrians from Malters to Langnau should take the path over the Bramegg, 3645 feet. This route has a peculiar kind of wild beauty.

^{84½} **THUN** (pop. 4000), on the Aare, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the northern ^{15½} end of Lake Thun, and 19½ miles from Bern.

Hotels: Bellevue, with English chapel and garden. Freienhof; Krone, next the Hotel-de-Ville (Rathhaus); Falke; and Pensions Baumgarten; Pens, etc.

From Thun a postwagen runs by Weissenburg and Zweisimmen to the village of Lenk, 3527 feet, in the Ober-Simmmenthal, amidst grand mountain scenery. Time, 8 hours. *Inns*: Krone; Stern; Bär.

Another runs between Thun and Frutigen (time, 3 hours), whence there is a bridle-path to Kandersteg, 3850 feet. *Inns*: Victoria; Bär. From this the Gemmi Pass, 7555 feet, is crossed, whence descend to the baths of Leuk, 4650 feet, and to the town of Leuk on the railway from Geneva. See Route I—Geneva to Arona, by the Simplon, page 91. Thun is 40 miles from Leuk, of which 16—the distance between Thun and Frutigen—is traversed by diligence, and from Frutigen to Leuk (24 miles) by mule-path.

BASEL
MILES FROM

ROUTE C—THUN.

INTERLAKEN
MILES TO

A diligence runs between Thun and Aigle, a station on the line between Villeneuve and St. Maurice. See under Aigle, page 64, in the Tour round Lake Geneva.

Itinerary of the Thun and Aigle diligences.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------|
| Thun | leave | 8.30 a.m. | 4.15 p.m. |
| Weissenbourg | „ | 11.55 „ | 7.25 „ |
| Zweissimmen | arr. | 2.25 p.m. | 9.55 „ |
| „ | leave | 2.30 „ | „ |
| Gessenay | arr. | 4.50 „ | „ |
| „ | leave | 5.30 a.m. | 10 — a.m. |
| Chateau-d'Œx | arr. | 6.50 „ | 11.20 „ |
| „ | leave | — | 11.30 „ |
| Sepey | „ | p.m. stop 15 m. | 2.45 „ |
| Aigle | arr. | — | 3.45 „ |

See Map of Central Switzerland, page 37.

Another diligence, starting from Thun at 12.15 p.m., takes the traveller in 9 hours to Saanen, where pass the night; fare, 7 fr. 40 c. From Saanen to Bulle in 6 hours; from thence to Vevey, in 3½ hours, by the Freiburg diligence; fare, 9 fr. 80 c. Between Thun and Weissenbourg, omnibuses with 9 places; between Weissenbourg and Saanen, charrs-à-banc with 3 or 4 places; from Saanen to Bulle, small carriages with 4 places. Supplements are not allowed, and a place can be had at Thun only if all the places are not taken from Bern. See Map of Central Switzerland, page 37.

Thun forms the centre of the commerce of the Oberland valleys. From the terrace of the churchyard is a fine view of the Oberland Alps, and of Lake Thun, 1837 feet above the sea level, 11 miles long and 2 broad. Among the most conspicuous mountains are the Stockhorn, 7915 feet; more to the left the majestic pyramid-shaped Niesen, 7765 feet, and the Blümelis-Alp, 12,040 feet.

^{86½} SCHERZLIGEN, the port of Thun, where passengers take the ^{13½} steamer, which is moored quite close to the railway station.

Now see Map of Central Switzerland, page 37.

The steamer on its way to Neuhaus calls at Oberhofen; with a castle built by Seiliger, who, in 1130, founded the monastery of Interlaken. Gonten, a small hamlet in the bed of a mountain stream below the village of Sigriswyl (pop. 3400), situated between the Blume (5223 feet) and the Rothhorn (9761 feet). The steamer then crosses to the south side to Spiez (pop. 2500), whence a road leads up the Simmenthal,

BASEL
MILES FROM

ROUTE C—INTERLAKEN.

INTERLAKEN
MILES TO

joining the one from Thun to Frutigen. Behind rises the Niesen, 7765 feet, and on the Abendberg the village of Aeschi (pop. 1100). It next calls at Leissigen (pop. 500), with sulphurous springs, and then crosses to Neuhaus, on the north side.

97½ **NEUHAUS.** Here omnibuses await the arrival of the steamer. 2½

100 **INTERLAKEN** (pop. 2500), situated in the Bodeli, or on that part of the Aare between lakes Brienz and Thun.

Hotels.—Commencing from Neuhaus, the landing-place from Lake Thun, and going eastwards to the landing-place on Lake Brienz, Hotel Eiger; Hotel and Pension Beausite; Hotel Unterseen; Hotel de Poste, chiefly frequented by Germans; Hotel and Pension Bellevue, on the Aare; Hotel Oberländerhof next to the General Post-Office, whence the mails start. We now reach a road called the Hühweg, with a row of expensive hotels: Hotel and Pension Ritschard, frequented chiefly by Germans; Hotel and Pension Victoria (behind Pension Volz); Hotel and Pension Jungfrau; Hotel Suisse; the Kursaal, where goats' milk and whey are drunk from 7 to 8 A.M., and a band of music plays from 7 to 8 A.M., from 4 to 5 P.M., and 8 to 10 P.M. The Hotel and Pension Belvédère; and Hotel and Pension des Alpes. At right angles to the Hühweg is the Hotel and Pension Casino. On the continuation of the Hühweg towards Brienz is the Hotel Interlaken, behind which is the convent built in 1130, now containing the Catholic, Anglican, and Scotch chapels. Again continuing the road towards Lake Brienz, we have the Hotels Fisher, Lac, and Felsenegg. On the south-west extremity of Lake Brienz, the Pensions Vogel, Seiler, Lac. Facing the Hühweg and a little way up the Kleine Rügen, is the large Pension called the Jungfraublick, and in the same quarter, but not so elevated, are the more modest Pensions of Wyder, Deutsches Haus; Rober, Ober, and Mattenhof.

At both piers the omnibuses from most of the hotels await passengers. Also a number of cabs, and the post-office omnibus, which is the cheapest mode of conveyance to and from Interlaken.

Interlaken is situated on the Aare between lakes Brienz and Thun. Behind, or on the north side of the town, rises abruptly the Hohbühl (3150 feet), a part of the Härderberg (4340 feet). On the opposite or southern side are the Little and Great Rügen, of which the continuation towards Lake Thun is the Abendberg (Pension Sterchi, 3300 feet), whose culminating peak is the Morgenberg (6100 feet).

INTERLAKEN.

Up the opening at the Little Rügen is seen the Jungfrau. That part of Interlaken extending from the post-office to Lake Brienz is composed of hotels and shops, whose principal wares are carved articles in wood and embroidered goods. The real town, consisting chiefly of timber houses, stretches from the post-office towards Lake Thun.

Tariff of Guides, Coaches, and Horses.

A licensed guide receives from 6 to 8 francs per day. He is also allowed a return fee for each day's journey of 8 leagues or stunden—24 miles.

| CARRIAGES. | 2 Horses. | | 1 Horse. | |
|--|-----------|---|----------|--|
| | Francs. | | Francs. | |
| To Lauterbrunnen and back, waiting 3 hours | 17 | . | 9 | |
| To Grindelwald and back, in one day . . . | 25 | . | 14 | |
| To Grindelwald and back, in two days . . . | 45 | . | 25 | |
| To Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald . . . | 30 | . | 17 | |
| To Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald by the Wengernalp, in two days . . . | 55 | . | 28 | |
| To Lauterbrunnen and the Wengernalp, on the Mürren, or Schmadribach, and back the same day . . . | 35 | . | 18 | |
| For taking the empty carriage from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald . . . | 10 | . | 5 | |
| From Grindelwald to Lauterbrunnen . . . | 6 | . | 3 | |
| From Lauterbrunnen to Interlaken . . . | 4 | . | 2 | |
| From Grindelwald to Interlaken . . . | 6 | . | 3 | |

FOR SADDLE HORSES.

The charge for each horse per day is 11 francs ; when several are hired the charge is 10 francs.

| | Each horse. | |
|--|-------------|--|
| | Francs. | |
| From Interlaken to the Abendberg, and back . . . | 10 | |
| From Interlaken to Meiringen, by Lauterbrunnen, the Wengernalp, and Grindelwald, in two days . . . | 38 | |
| From Lauterbrunnen to the Wengernalp or to Mürren . . . | 20 | |

INTERLAKEN TO MEIRINGEN.

| | Each horse. Francs. |
|--|------------------------|
| From Lauterbrunnen to Trachsellauenen . . . | 11 |
| From Grindelwald to the Faulhorn and back, in one day 15 francs ; sleeping there . . . | 22 |
| From Grindelwald to the higher glacier, 6 francs ; to the lower glacier, 4 francs ; to both glaciers, 10 francs ; to the Mer de Glace, 12 francs. | |
| From Brienz to the Rothhorn and back, in one day | 15 |
| From Meiringen to Rosenlauri, in one day . . . | 10 |
| „ „ „ „ sleeping there . . . | 15 |
| „ „ „ the Handeck, and back . . . | 15 |
| „ „ „ the Grimsel . . . | 25 |
| „ „ „ Engelberg by the Joch . . . | 30 |
| „ „ „ Wasen by the Susten . . . | 35 |

As new editions of this tariff are constantly appearing, tourists requiring the most exact information as to the charges should procure the last published from their hotel-keeper.

A public coach starts daily from the post-office of Interlaken for Grindelwald. Time $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours. This coach passes through the village of Zweilütschinen, 3 miles north from Lauterbrunnen.

For Neuchatel to Interlaken, distance 76 miles, see Route F, p. 49.

INTERLAKEN TO MEIRINGEN,

BY LAUTERBRUNNEN, GRINDELWALD, AND THE GREAT SCHEIDEGG.

Distance 45 miles.

Coach road the length of Grindelwald, 24 miles from Interlaken, and 21 from Meiringen. From Meiringen take coach to Brienz, and return to Interlaken by steamer, or go from Brienz to Luzern by the Brunig Pass. See Route Luzern to Interlaken, page 22.

The route from Interlaken to Meiringen is best subdivided into the following stages :—

Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, page 37.

Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald, $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles, „ 39.

Grindelwald to Meiringen, 21 miles, „ 42.

See Map of Central Switzerland.

CHERLAND

La Chaux de Fonds

Le Locle

Yverdon

Lausanne

CHY

ENEVA

an

St-Gingolph

le Bouveret

Vouvry

Abbondance

l'Abbaye d'Aulph

la Plagne

Mont Riond

Col de

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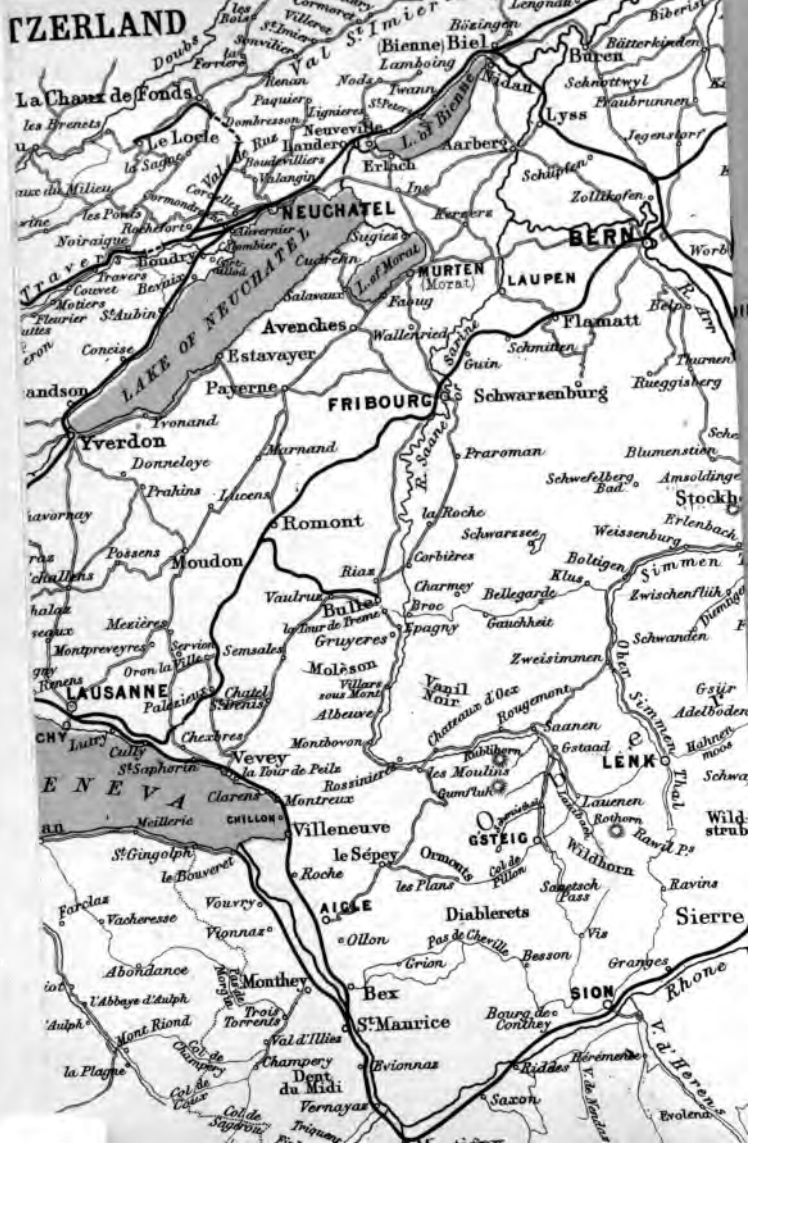
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LAUTERBRUNNEN.

INTERLAKEN TO LAUTERBRUNNEN.

Distance $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Time 1 hour 15 minutes, or on foot 2 hours 30 minutes.

The first village reached is **Matten**, at the foot of the Little Rügen. After **Matten** the road inclines eastwards to the stream **Lütschinen**, whose course it follows without crossing, all the way to **Lauterbrunnen**.

Lauterbrunnen (2730 feet above the sea level), in a valley 12 miles long and scarcely 1 in width, into which so many streams come rushing down from the cliffs that it has received the name of **Lauterbrunnen**—nothing but streams.

Hotels.—**Steinbock** or **Capricorne**, and **Lauterbrunnen**. Guides and horses to be had at these hotels according to tariff. 10 minutes' walk from the hotel is the cascade of **Staubbach** (900 feet), which falling from such a height becomes dissipated into dust like vapour before reaching the ground, hence the name **Staub**, signifying dust.

Excursion from **Lauterbrunnen** to the Falls of **Schmadribach**. Time required $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours to return. Instead of returning to **Lauterbrunnen**, the **Mürren** may be reached from **Trachsellauinen**, the highest hamlet in the valley (4144 feet).

The road to **Schmadribach** passes by the **Staubbach**, and farther on, to the left, the **Trümmelbach**, a torrent descending through a deep ravine between the **Wengernalp** and the **Jungfrau**. At some distance, on the same side, is seen the **Stelliflue** (8680 feet), a grotesque peak, called also the **Schwarze Mönch**. At the hamlet **Stechelberg**, 3130 feet, near the opening of the **Sefnenthal**, the road becomes steeper, and follows the right bank of the **Steinberg Lütschinen**.

On the opposite side are some houses called **Schwendi**, above which appears the **Busenalp**, surmounted by the menacing peaks of the **Ellstab** and the **Spitzhorn** (7230 feet). Enormous blocks of gneiss and granite show themselves more and more frequently along the road.

At **Sichellaui** (3265 feet), the **Lütschinen** is crossed by a bridge. Beyond **Sichellaui** the path is cut in the gneiss; the waters of the **Lütschinen** frequently cover it in the spring and after heavy rains. The view, from this point, of the neighbouring mountains, and of the splendid **Rothhorn** glacier, is very grand.

About 30 minutes' ascent from **Sichellaui** is the hamlet of

THE MÜRREN.

Trachsellaunin (4144 feet), where leave the horses for the return. (From Sichelauin a steep path leads to the chalets and pastures of Steinberg, 5795 feet.)

After Sichelauin comes a wooded hill called the Nadel, and then the chalets of Ammert (4570 feet). (Here to the right another path leads to the pastures of Steinberg.)

After crossing the Thalbach the road leads through a chaos of rocks and up-rooted pines to the torrent called **Krummbach**. Beyond this stream, and on the other side, is a small hut within view of the **Schmadribach**, one of the finest cascades in Switzerland.

Passing by the foot of a lower fall, an exceedingly steep and dangerous path leads to a sort of landing commanding a splendid view of the principal fall, and of the glaciers of the **Grosshorn** (12,346 feet) and the **Breithorn** (12,382 feet).

A level space in the forest, near the chalet of **Bohnenmoos**, is, however, the best point for properly enjoying the beauty of the cataract. To the south-west of the **Tschingelhorn**, 11,750 feet (a mountain which gives its name to the immense glacier descending from its sides in different directions), rise the **Zackhorn** or **Sackhorn** and the **Schilthorn** (9730 feet).

Between the **Schilthorn** and the **Altels** (11,923 feet) is the **Lotschberg** (10,512 feet), by which a tract penetrates into the valley of **Lötsch**. From **Bohnenmoos** return to **Lauterbrunnen**.

From **Lauterbrunnen** to the top of the **Mürren** (5348 feet). *Inn*: **Silberhorn**, by a bridle-path, in 2½ hours.

From the **Mürren** the view embraces the **Jungfrau** and the whole row of mountains from the **Wengernalp** to the bottom of the valley of **Lauterbrunnen**.

The three ice valleys seen from the **Mürren** are the **Stufistein**, **Schmadri**, and **Roththal**, only visited by the boldest chamois-hunters. Of these the **Roththal** is the most famous and the most desolate. It is situated near the **Jungfrau**, and, like the **Blumelisalp**, was formerly a smiling valley filled with rich pasture grounds.

From the hamlet of **Mürren** the summit of the **Schilthorn** (9730 feet) is reached in 4½ hours, by steep and fatiguing paths, either through the fertile pasture grounds of the **Schiltalp**, or by the wild and interesting valley called the **Engthal**.

THE JUNGFRAU.

FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO GRINDELWALD.

Distance $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

See Map of Central Switzerland, page 37.

The coach road between Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald traverses the Schwarz Lütschenthal, passing by Zweilütschinen and numerous other small villages ; time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours ; distance $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The coach running between Interlaken and Grindelwald joins the above road at the village of Zweilütschinen ; time $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours ; distance 20 miles.

But the route most commonly taken between Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald is by the mule-path leading over the Pass of the Little Scheidegg or Wengern Alp (6768 feet), which requires 7 hours' good walking.

In about an hour's walk from Lauterbrunnen is the hamlet of Wengen, on a plateau 4620 feet above the sea level. Beyond this, at a place covered with the debris of a mountain slip, the road divides. The path to the left is the shorter but the steeper of the two. By going to the right we pass by the side of some chalets, along a forest of firs, whose branches are clad with lichens, the *Usnea barbata*, which gives them a venerable appearance. At the end of an hour's almost imperceptible ascent, we reach, after crossing several streams, a limpid torrent called *Hasenbach*, descending from the Gürmschbühl. The path winds for a considerable time above the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and at length reaches the wild and solitary *Trümletenthal*, situated at the foot of the Jungfrau. Within a short distance of it is the substantial hotel of the Jungfrau, built in 1866, on the Lauterbrunnen side of the Wengern Alp, 6100 feet above the sea level, right in front of the Jungfrau, 13,761 feet above the sea level.

The precipice which forms the base of this magnificent mountain is channelled with furrows, down which the avalanches descend. They are most numerous in the afternoon, when the sun and wind during the day having loosened the masses of ice, they break off and plunge and dash down the mountain. The attention is first arrested by a distant roar, and in half a minute a gush of white powder, resembling a small cataract, is perceived issuing out of one of the upper grooves ; it then sinks into a low fissure, and is lost, only to reappear at a lower

GRINDELWALD.

stage some hundred feet below. Soon after another roar, and a fresh gush from a lower gully, till the mass of ice, reaching the lowest step, is precipitated into the gulf below, whence particles, reduced by friction to the consistence of dust, are seen to rise in an immense cloud. From this hotel the ascent of the Jungfrau is made.

About an hour's easy ascent from the Hotel Jungfrau is the Hotel Bellevue, on the top of the Little Scheidegg Pass, 6768 feet. To the right of the Pass is the Eiger (13,045 feet), and a little farther, on the same side, the Mettenberg (10,443), and the Wetterhorn (12,150 feet). To the left, in the distance, rise the truncated cone of the Faulhorn (8800 feet), and the Röthhorn (11,444 feet), from the valley of Grindelwald, with its luxuriant pastures. The Great Scheidegg (6910 feet), a narrow ridge connecting the base of the Wetterhorn with the Faulhorn, bounds the view on the north-east; while nearer to us, on the left side, rise the Lauberhörner and the Tschuggen, accessible from this side. The descent from the Little Scheidegg to Grindelwald requires about three hours.

Grindelwald or Gydisdorf (pop. 4000, and 3780 feet above the sea level), is 24 miles from Interlaken and 21 miles from Meiringen. *Hotels*: Adler; Eiger; Glacier; Bär; Pension Schöneegg. Excellent and trustworthy guides are to be had here. Tourists from Interlaken, who have to return on the same day, should leave Grindelwald not later than 6.30. Guide to the Mer de Glace, on the Lower Glacier, and back, 6 fr. Guide to the Ice Cave and back, 2 fr.

The valley of Grindelwald is about 12 miles long, from Zweilütshöfen to the foot of the Great Scheidegg. It is remarkable for the grandeur of the mountains that surround it, and for its fine glaciers, which, as they descend into the very bottom of the valley below the level of the village, are more easily accessible here than in other parts of Switzerland. Three or four gigantic mountains form the south side of the valley:—the **Eiger**, which rises to the height of 13,045 feet; the **Viescherhörner**, 12,707 feet high, easily distinguished by the excessive whiteness characterising the perpetual snows with which they are covered; the **Mettenberg**, 10,445 feet being the base of the lofty **Schreckhorn**, 13,394; and the **Wetterhorn**, 12,150 feet.

The two glaciers of this valley are situated nearly parallel to each other—the Small or Lower Glacier, between the Eiger and the Mettenberg; and the Great or Upper Glacier, between this last mountain and

FAULHORN.

the Wetterhorn. They are branches of that vast field of ice which clings around the peaks of the Bernese Alps, and fills up the depressions between them, extending, without interruption, from the Jungfrau to the Grimsel, and from Grindelwald nearly to Brieg, in the Valais. The extent of this glacier has been calculated at 115 square miles, or about one-sixth of all the glaciers among the Alps.

From the hotel to the **Upper Glacier**, one hour. In order to visit this glacier—the inferior extremity of which lies 4200 feet above the sea level—it is necessary to advance from the village across an uneven and marshy tract, crossing the torrents of **Mühlenbach** and **Bergelbach**, which descend from the hill of the same name, whose soil is blackened by the decomposition of the argillaceous schist of which it is composed. The torrent rushing from it is called the **Schwarz Lutschinen**. Visitors can easily ascend the glacier by means of the steps cut in it. They will admire the pureness of its ice and the wonderful tints of its deep crevasses.

Half an hour's walk from Grindelwald is the **Lower Glacier**, whose extensive snow-basin takes its rise close under the northern foot of the Finster Aarhorn. A path along the ledge of rocks bordering this glacier leads in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to the Bänisegg, commanding an excellent view of the ice-field or Mer de Glace. From this point a path on the glacier itself leads in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour to the Chalet of Zäsenberg, on a patch of alpine pasture in the centre of the glacier.

From the chalet travellers may continue walking ten or twelve hours over ice and snow to the **Hospice of the Grimsel**, ascending the glacier as far as the Schreckhorn, and there crossing the **Strahleck** at a height of 10,319 feet above the sea level; but this is an arduous and dangerous journey. For the Grimsel Hospice, see page 106.

From **Grindelwald** to the top of the **Faulhorn**, 8800 feet above the sea level, five hours are commonly required. Inn on the top. Horses go to the summit.

In about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours the chalets of Bachalp are reached. Here cheeses weighing 150 lbs. are made. In a quarter of an hour more we reach the Bachalp lake, enclosed between the chain of the **Simelihorn** (8300 feet) and the **Rothihorn** (11,444 feet) on the left; and the **Ritzligrat** and the **Widderfeldgrat** (6540 feet) on the right. The whole country has something melancholy and wild about it, which is

SCHEIDEGG.

caused chiefly by the decomposition of the R thihorn, whose debris covers the ground. Its base as well as its sides are covered by an immense number of rocks, through the midst of which it is sometimes difficult to find a passage. This debris continues to the foot of the cone of the Faulhorn.

A path over the Bussalp leads also from Grindelwald to the Faulhorn.

The view from the top of the Faulhorn embraces the great summits of the Bernese-Oberland.

At a short distance from the top of the Faulhorn, between the Schwarzhorn (9507 feet) and the Wildgerst (9400 feet), is the Blue Glacier, covered with spongy ice, which, however, is solid a few inches below the surface.

The western extremity of the glacier extends to the top of a narrow and dark passage called **Huhnlithal**.

The Blue Glacier pours its waters into the Hagelsee, the principal source of the **Giessbach**. At a short distance from it is the **Hexensee**, the "lake of the witches," 7040 feet above the sea. The other extremity of the glacier occupies the higher portion of the **Zwischbachthal**, and feeds the principal tributary stream of the **Reichenbach**, which takes its origin at the Schwarzhorn, at a height of 7570 feet above the level of the sea.

Travellers on their way to Meiringen need not return to Grindelwald, but proceed from the Bachalp through the pastures of the Grindel, famous for cheese, and then after passing some wet grounds and the **Bergelbach**, reach the top of the **Great Scheidegg** Pass (three hours from the Faulhorn), extending between the **Gemsberg** and the **Lauchb hl**, in the shape of a donkey's back, for a distance of 5 or 6 miles.

GRINDELWALD TO MEIRINGEN,

BY THE GREAT SCHEIDEGG, THE BATHS OF ROSENLAUI, AND THE REICHENBACH FALLS.

Distance 21 miles.

Map of Central Switzerland, page 37.

On foot or horseback. Time required to walk it, 7 hours, or 8 hours from Meiringen to Grindelwald, as by that way the ascents are longer.

The journey from Grindelwald to the top of the Great Scheidegg

ROSENLAUI.

(6910 feet) requires about 3 hours. Inn on the top. The prospect in descending is not remarkable, and after 2 hours' walking, partly through a fir wood, the traveller reaches the baths of Rosenlauri, in a romantic and wild situation.

The alkaline spring rises a few yards from the hotel.

About an hour's walk from Rosenlauri, or less (if before arriving at Rosenlauri the footpath be taken which leads to the right, on emerging from the forest), is the glacier of Rosenlauri, which descends from the heights of the Wetterhorn (12,149 feet), and Berglistock (11,998 feet), and lies embedded between the Wellhorn (10,486 feet) and the Stellihorn (9600 feet), on the south side, and the Engelhörner and Kamlihorn (10,700 feet), to the east.

A steep path on the left leads, in about half an hour, to the summit of a cliff called Hubel, projecting midway into the icy sea, from which the whole surface is seen. This glacier is smaller than those of Grindelwald, but it is remarkable for its pure white colour, and for the clear transparent azure of its crevasses. As its bed is a flat rock, the advance and retreat of the glacier are more observable.

From the glacier issues a torrent called the Weissbach, one of the principal tributary streams of the Reichenbach, which has worn a deep chasm in the mountain side. From a frail bridge thrown across the cliffs its waters may be heard roaring some 200 feet below.

From Rosenlauri to Meiringen is a 2 hours' walk, or 3 in the opposite direction.

The road follows the Reichenbach, and 25 minutes from Rosenlauri the stream is crossed by a bridge for the last time, and the path continues henceforth on the right side down the heights of Zwirgi, over stony and rugged ground. About an hour's walk from the bridge a path diverges to the left, across a meadow, which leads to what is generally considered the second best of the falls of the Reichenbach. This, the fourth from the top, as well as the fourth from the foot, dashes down from a perpendicular height of nearly 200 feet. From the little pavilion built here, the beautiful sight of rainbows formed on the column of water rising from the abyss below may be seen without being wet by the spray. Fee 50 centimes.

15 minutes lower down is what is generally considered the most beautiful of all the falls, especially when illuminated.

Near the lower fall, at the foot of the mountain, is the Hotel Reichenbach.

MEIRINGEN.

From this, Meiringen is reached by the road which crosses the Aare by the new bridge.

Meiringen (pop. 2700), 45 miles from Interlaken, and 21 from Grindelwald, and 2225 feet above the sea level.

Two postwagen run daily between Meiringen and Brienz. Time 1 hour ; distance 9 miles. These coaches correspond with the sailing of the steamer to Interlaken, and the departure of the postwagen for Luzern by the Brünig Pass. See page 24.

: A private coach with one horse to Brienz, costs 6 francs ; with two horses, 12 francs.

Hotels.—Krone, with the post-office ; Wilder Mann, with the English chapel. From the balcony of the Wilder Mann is seen the illumination of the Reichenbach Falls. Bär ; Pension Otth.

Meiringen, as well as Grindelwald, is the abode of good trustworthy guides.

A horse to Rosenlauri and back, one day, 10 francs. To the Faulhorn and Grindelwald, 30 francs.

Meiringen is the meeting place of important roads.

Meiringen to Interlaken, by Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen, 45 miles.

Meiringen to Luzern, by Lungern, Sarnen, and Alpnach-Gestaad. Distance 36 miles. Postwagen to Alpnach-Gestaad, 27 miles from Meiringen. Steamboat from Alpnach-Gestaad to Luzern.

Meiringen to Obergestelen, by the Grimsel Pass. Distance 53 miles ; time 18 hours. Wheel road from Meiringen to the village of Im Hof, on the other side of the Kirchet. See Route K, Brieg to Meiringen, page 105.

Meiringen to Wasen, by the Susten Pass (7440 feet). Distance 29 miles. Time 11 hours' walking, not including halts. See under Wasen in Route N, Luzern to Bellinzona, page 112.

Meiringen to Engelberg, by the Joch Pass (7244 feet). Distance 21 miles.

Consult the tariff, and observe what is said of tariffs on pages 35 and 36.

ROUTE D.

NEUCHÂTEL TO GENEVA.

Distance 77 miles.

See **Map of Central Switzerland**, page 37.

NEUCHÂTEL or NEUENBURG (pop. 11,000).

Neuchâtel approached from Paris by Route 14, *via* Fontainebleau, Joigny, Dijon, Mouchard, and Pontarlier. Distance 315 miles. See Index and Railway Map; and page 346 in the "North of France," by C. B. Black.

The railway station is on the top of a hill overlooking the town. Opposite the station is a very good restaurant. Omnibuses from the hotels await passengers.

The steamboat and small boat station is on the quay beside the hotel Belle Vue.

The post-office is No. 7 Rue de l'ancien Hotel de Ville.

Hotels.—Belle Vue; Alpes; Commerce—all three on the lake. More inland, the Lac; Faucon; Post.

Neuchâtel stands at the mouth of the Seyon, partly on level ground, on the shore of Lake Neuchâtel, and partly on the slopes of the Jura mountains. On an eminence is the castle, occupied now by the government offices, and near it the principal church, a Gothic edifice of the 12th century. The Town-hall, a handsome building in the Grecian style, is in the lower town. In the museum is a collection of modern Swiss paintings.

From Neuchâtel a branch line twists itself, in a northerly direction, to Chaux-des-Fonds, 19 miles distant, and 850 feet above Lake Neuchâtel, and to Locle, other 5 miles. From Locle a coach runs to La Sagne; time 1½ hour. Both Chaux-des-Fonds and Locle are famous for watchmaking. Each part of the watch is made by separate individuals.

From Neuchâtel the summit of the Chaumont (3845 feet) may be reached in less than two hours. Near the top is a hotel.

The lake of Neuchâtel is 1427 feet above the sea level, 24 miles long, 4 broad, and 485 feet deep. The river Broye connects it with Lake Morat, which is on the same level as Lake Neuchâtel, and is 6

ROUTE D.

miles long and 2 broad. A steamboat sails between the towns of Neuchatel and Morat.

The Thièle or Zihl connects Lake Neuchatel with Lake Bienné, which is 10 miles long, 2 broad, and 1423 feet above the sea level.

NEUCHATEL TO GENEVA.

Distance 77 miles by rail.

See Map of Central Switzerland, page 37.

NEUCHATEL
MILES FROM

GENEVA
MILES TO

NEUCHATEL. Start from the railway station.

3 AUVERNIER. Refreshment-room. Junction with line to 74
Paris, 315 miles distant by Pontarlier and Dijon. See Route 14,
page 346, in Black's "North of France."

6½ BOUDRY. The birthplace of Marat (1744), who was assassinated by Charlotte Corday in 1793. 70½

From Boudry the ascent is made in 1½ hour of the Creux de Vent, with a depression on the top 3 miles in circumference, and 500 feet deep, swept by violent currents of air.

8½ BEVAIX. The neighbouring vineyards produce excellent 68½
light wines.

11 ST. AUBIN. A village beautifully situated on the lake. 66
Inn: Deux Couronnes.

21 GRANDSON or GRANDSEE (pop. 1600). *Inns*: Lion 56
d'Or; Croix Rouge. With the ivy-mantled castle of the once powerful Duke of Grandson, the last of whose line lies buried in the choir of Lausanne cathedral. The effigy has no hands. The old church of Grandson is one of the most curious in Switzerland.

23½ YVERDON or IFERTEN (pop. 5500). *Inns*: Hotel de 53½
Londres; Croix Federal.

The principal building here is the old castle in which Pestalozzi established his celebrated educational institute in 1805. It now contains some Roman antiquities and a museum of natural history.

34½ ECLÉPENS. Junction with the picturesque branch line to 43½
Vallorbe, in the Vallée de Joux. A few miles south-west from Vallorbe

NEUCHÂTEL
MILES FROM

ROUTE D.

GENÈVA
MILES TO

is the Lac du Joux, with the villages of Pont and Lieu. In the vicinity are the Dent de Vaulion (4877 feet), 1 hour's walk from Romainmotier railway station; and Mont Dendre (5512 feet). A coach runs between Vallorbe and Pontarlier. See page 355 in Black's "North of France."

38 COSSONAY (pop. 10,000). *Hotel*: Angleterre. 39

43 BUSSIGNY. Junction with line to Lausanne, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east 34
See Route G, Bern to Geneva, pages 52, 53.

46½ MORGES (pop. 4000. *Hotels*: Alpes; Port; Couronne), on 30½
Lake Geneva. The castle here, with its four towers, was built in the 12th century.

56 ROLLE (pop. 1800), on Lake Geneva. *Hotels*: Tête Noire; 21
Couronne. With an obelisk to the memory of General La Harpe, a native of this town.

59½ GLAND. Here is the famous vineyard of La Côte. 17½

62½ NYON (pop. 3000), on Lake Geneva. *Hotels*: Couronne; 14½
Soleil. Near the railway station, the Ange. The church here was built in 1471, and the castle in the 16th century.

68 COPPET (pop. 500). *Hotel*: Croix Blanche. In the cha- 9
teau of this place Madame de Stael resided, and here Lord Byron visited her in 1816. She is buried, along with other members of her family, in a small chapel to the west of the mansion. A coach runs from Coppet to Divonne, 5 miles distant, on a slope of the Jura, where there is a famous hydropathic establishment.

71½ VERSOIX. *Hotel*: Lion d'Or. With an excellent harbour. 5½

77 GENÈVA. See page 53.

ROUTE E.

NEUCHÂTEL TO LUZERN. Distance, 90 miles by rail.

See Map of the North of Switzerland, page 5.

NEUCHÂTEL
MILES FROMLUZERN
MILES TO

NEUCHÂTEL (pop. 11,000), approached from Paris by Route 90

NEUCHÂTEL
MILES FROM

ROUTE E—SOLEURE.

LUZERN
MILES TO

14, *via* Fontainebleau, Dijon, Mouchard, and Pontarlier—distance, 315 miles (page 346 in Black's "North of France)." For description of Neuchâtel, see page 45.

9 LANDERON (*Hotel*: De Nemours), near the mouth of the 81
Thièle or Zihl, where it enters Lake Bienné.

10 NEUVEVILLE (pop. 2000.) *Hotels*: Couronne; Faucon. 80
Situated at the south-west end of Lake Bienné, at the foot of Mont Chasseral, 5280 feet. From the ruins of the castle on the top of the Jolimont, 560 feet above the lake, there is a fine view. Opposite Neuveville is Erlach.

19½ BIEL or BIENNE (pop. 4000), on the north-east extremity 70½
of the lake of the same name, opposite Nidau, with remains of lacustrine dwellings in the neighbourhood. From Bienné a branch extends to Bern, 22½ miles southwards (page 30). *Hotels in Bienné*: Jura; Croix Blanche. Good refreshment-room in the station. In Bienné watchmaking is carried on extensively. From it the Chasseral, 5280 feet, is ascended in four hours by a wheel-road. Boats to the picturesque island of St. Pierre. In a house on the eastern side, called the Pächter Wohnung, are the rooms Rousseau occupied for two months in 1765.

33½ SOLEURE or SOLOTHURN (pop. 6000). Omnibus at the 56½
station.

Hotels.—Couronne; Cerf; Tour Rouge; next the station, Hotel and Restaurant Bargazzi. At some little distance from the town, in a delightful situation, the Hotel Attisholzbad.

Solothurn, on the Aar, at the foot of Mont Jura, claims the distinction of being, after Treves, the most ancient city on this side the Alps; yet of such early times there are only a few scanty remains, the most ancient building being the Zeitglockenthurm, in the market-place, whose machinery sets in motion numerous puppets, similar to the clock-tower in Bern. It is 85 feet high, and was erected in the 5th century. The cathedral of St. Ours, 18th century, has a square massive tower 190 feet high, whence there is a fine view. The town-hall or Rathhaus is a very ancient building, adorned with turrets. The arsenal or Zeughaus contains a large collection of armour and standards. The museum contains a valuable collection of fossils from the Jura.

NEUCHÂTEL
MILES FROM

ROUTE E—AARBURG.

LUZERN
MILES TO

Kosciusko, the Polish patriot, died here in 1817.

The great holiday resort is to Attisholzbad, in a small valley between the Aar and the Basel road, where there are some Roman remains, and where the Jura water-works commence. An omnibus runs three times daily between the two towns.

Excursion to the inn on the top of the Weissenstein, 2812 feet above Solothurn, much resorted to for the fine view and the air and whey cure. By coach it requires two hours to make the ascent.

⁴³ HERZOGENBUCHSEE. Junction with line to Bern, 23 ⁴⁷ miles south-west. See Route C, Basel to Interlaken, page 30.

Here carriages are generally changed.

⁵⁸ AARBURG. *Hotels*: Krone; Bär. Junction with line to ³² Basel, 28 miles north. See Route B, Basel to Luzern, page 14. Situated at the confluence of the Wigger and the Aare. The picturesque fortress on the top of the hill was built in 1660, and is now used as a prison and penitentiary.

⁷⁴ SURSEE. *Inns*: Sonne; Hirsch. On the north end of the ¹⁶ Sempacher See. 1608 feet above the sea level.

⁸¹ SEMPACH Station. Situate about 1 mile from the poor ⁹ town of Sempach, on the south end of the Sempacher See.

⁹⁰ LUZERN or LUCERNE (pop. 12,000). For description see page 15.

ROUTE F.

NEUCHÂTEL TO INTERLAKEN.

Distance 76½ miles.

See Map of Central Switzerland, page 37.

NEUCHÂTEL
MILES FROMINTERLAKEN
MILES TO

NEUCHÂTEL (pop. 11,000). For description see page 45. ⁷⁶ Purchase a Swiss Railway and Steamboat Time-table at the station.

⁹ LANDERON. Near the mouth of the Thièle or Zihl, where ⁶⁷ it enters Lake Bièvre.

¹⁰ NEUVEVILLE (pop. 2000). *Hotels*: Couronne; Faucon. ⁶⁶ See page 48.

NEUCHÂTEL
MILES FROM

ROUTE F.

INTERLAKEN
MILES TO

19½ BIENNE or BIEL (pop. 4000). Good refreshment-room in 56½ the station. Junction with branch to Solothurn or Soleure, 14 miles north-east. See Route E, page 48.

16½ LYSS. Coaches await passengers at this station for Aarberg. 59½ *Inn*: Krone. A village, consisting of one very broad street, situated on an elevation between two arms of the Aare. And for

Murten or Morat (pop. 2400). *Inns*: Couronne; Aigle; Lion.

Morat is connected by steamer with Neuchâtel, and by coach with Freiburg and Bern.

The streets of Morat are arcaded like those of Bern. The castle was built in the 13th century.

38 ZOLLIKOFEN. Junction with branch to Aarburg. See 38 Route C, Basel to Interlaken, page 30.

41½ BERN (pop. 30,000). For description of Bern, as well as of 34½ the remainder of the route from Bern to Interlaken, see Route C, page 30.

76 INTERLAKEN. See page 34.

ROUTE G.

BERN TO GENEVA, 99 miles distant by rail.

See *Map of Central Switzerland*, page 37.

BERN
MILES FROM

GENEVA
MILES TO

BERN (pop. 30,000). For description, see page 30, in Route 99 C, Basel to Interlaken. Coach to Aarburg—time, 3 hours; and to Morat or Murten—time, 3 hours. See under Lyss, in Route F, above.

8½ FLAMATT. Coach awaits passengers for Laupen, 1 hour dis- 90½ tant. Here the famous Swiss battle took place.

16½ GUIN-BALLISWYL. Here is the iron bridge over the Saane, 83½ 1090 feet long, and 210 feet above the bed of the river.

20 FREIBURG, or FRIBOURG on the Saane, (pop. 11,000). 79

BERN
MILES FROM

ROUTE G—FREIBURG.

GENEVA
MILES TO

Omnibusses await the arrival of passengers as the town is at some distance from the station. A coach runs between Freiburg and Morat or Murten; time, 2 hours. For Morat, see Route F, on opposite page.

Hotels.—At the end of the suspension bridge and near the **Post-office**, the Hotel de **Zähringen**. From the terrace of this hotel is an excellent view of both bridges. Close to the cathedral is the Hotel des **Merciers**. At the entrance into the town the Hotel de **Fribourg**. They are all first-class hotels.

Tourists visit Freiburg to hear the organ played, and to see the two suspension bridges.

The great chain bridge over the Saane, or Sarine constructed in 1834, is 941 feet long from gateway to gateway, 22 feet wide, and 181 feet above the bed of the river. It is suspended on four cables, each consisting of 1056 untwisted wires tightly bound together. Ten minutes' walk from it is the other bridge of similar construction, which crosses a rocky ravine called the Vallée de Gotteron. It is 700 feet long, and 318 feet above the ground. The head of the curve of the chains is not at the centre of the bridge, but more towards one end. An excellent view of the town is obtained from an eminence on the southern side of this bridge. The two most prominent buildings seen in the town are the college and the school.

The cathedral was commenced in 1185 and finished in 1500. It contains a fine stone pulpit, and, above all, a remarkably fine organ, with 64 registers and 7800 pipes, of which the longest is 32 feet. During the summer a performance takes place every evening (excepting Saturday) between 8 and 9; admission, 1 fr.

By the side of the Hotel des Merciers is a square planted with lime trees. At one end is the bronze statue of the monk Gerard, and at the other the lime tree stuck in here as a twig, in 1481, by the messenger who brought the news of the victory of Murten. It still flourishes and bears fruit. Opposite is the Rathhaus, or Hotel de Ville, with a curious clock-tower.

³⁶ ROMONT (pop. 1600), on a hill 2330 feet above the sea level. ⁶³
Inns: Cerf; Couronne; Croix.

This old fortified town contains a castle of the 10th century, and a church of the 13th, with a remarkable choir.

Junction here with branch to Bulle, 45 minutes distant, the chief

BERN
MILES FROM

ROUTE G—LAUSANNE.

GENEVA
MILES TO

dépôt of the Gruyère cheese. Bulle is a thriving town, 2523 feet above the sea level. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bulle, up the valley of the Saane or Sarine, is the poor village of Gruyère (pop. 1000). Inns: Maison de Ville; Fleur de Lys. It is famous for cheese, and has a castle built in the 9th and 10th centuries, 2710 feet above the sea level.

^{53½} CHEXBRES. A coach at this station awaits passengers for ^{65½} Vevey. After having passed through the tunnel there is a magnificent view of Lake Geneva.

⁶¹ LAUSANNE (pop. 22,000), built on three hills along the ⁸⁸ lower slopes of Mont Jorat, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from Bussigny station, on the line to Neuchatel. See Route D, page 47.

Omnibuses await passengers at the railway station, both for the hotels of Lausanne and for those of Ouchy on the lake below.

Hotels in Lausanne.—Hotel Gibbon, opposite the Post-office, and near the Grand Pont or viaduct over the principal ravine. The Faucon; Angleterre; Grand Pont; Bellevue; La Poste. Numerous pensions.

From the omnibus office, No. 13 Place François (just above the post-office), starts the omnibus for Ouchy—fare, $\frac{1}{2}$ franc. On the road between Lausanne and Ouchy are many pensions.

Few tourists care to remain long at Lausanne, because it is not only too far from the lake but the hills on which it is built render it fatiguing and troublesome to traverse. The only important edifice is the cathedral, occupying the high portion of the cité, commenced in 1000, and consecrated by Pope Gregory X. in 1275. It is 333 feet long and 143 wide, and the spire 200 feet high. The style is plain and uniform. Of the mausoleums the most artistic is that of Lady Stratford Canning, who died in 1817. It is of pure white marble, and stands on the north side of the choir. In the sanctuary is the effigy, without hands, of Otho of Grandson, who fell in a duel at Bourg on August 9, 1393. The third tomb on the north side of the choir is Bernard de Menthon's, the founder of the hospice of the Great St. Bernard. At the eastern extremity is the tomb of Bishop Heinrich, the founder of the cathedral.

The view from the terrace in front of the church is beautiful and extensive. Above the terrace stands the chateau, a square tower, with a brick turret at each angle. Founded by Bishop Jean de Cossonay in the 13th century, it was originally the residence of the bishops and Bernese bailiffs, but has since been converted into the council-house of

BERN
MILES FROM

ROUTE G—GENEVA.

GENEVA
MILES TO

the Canton. The best way to the cathedral is across the bridge from the Hotel Gibbon, the first street to the right. A flight of about 200 steps leads from the cathedral down to the market-place. The Musée Arlaud is in the Place Riponne, below the cathedral.

It was on the terrace of the Hotel Gibbon that the great historian, "on the day or rather night of the 27th of June 1787, between the hours of 11 and 12, wrote the last lines of the last page" of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

John Kemble spent the last years of his life in the Villa Beausite, near Lausanne, on the Vevey road, and was buried in the cemetery of Pierre le Plain. The finest view to be had at Lausanne is from the platform of the Signal, at the entrance into the wood of Sauvabelin, about an hour's walk above the town. One mile and a half from Lausanne is Ouchy. See under Tour round Lake Geneva, page 60.

⁶⁴ RENENS. Here passengers for Neuchatel proceed to Bussigny ³⁵
Junction, 1½ mile distant. See Route D, Neuchatel to Geneva, p. 47.

^{68½} MORGES (pop. 4000), on Lake Geneva. *Hotels*: Alpes; ^{30½}
Port; Couronne. See Route D, Neuchatel to Geneva, page 47.

⁷⁸ ROLLE (pop. 1800), on Lake Geneva. See Route D, page 47. ²¹

^{84½} NYON (pop. 3000), on Lake Geneva. See Route D, page 47. ^{14½}

⁹⁰ COPPET (pop. 500). See Route D, page 47. ⁹

⁹⁹ GENEVA (pop. 47,000, and 1250 feet above the sea level).

Approached from Paris by Route 16, by Dijon, Macon, Bourg, Ambérieux, and Culoz; distance 388 miles. See page 359 in the "North of France," by C. B. Black.

Also by Route 24c, Paris to Geneva by Culoz, Aix-les-Bains, and Annecy; distance 414 miles, of which the distance (27 miles) between Annecy and Geneva is by diligences. See page 492 in the "South of France," by C. B. Black.

Hotels on the left side of the Rhone.—The METROPOLE, opposite the Jardin Anglais, the most pleasant promenade in Geneva.

In this garden is the Kiosque, with the model of Mont Blanc in lime-tree wood. It represents the chain of the Alps from Martigny to the valley of Aosta. The summit of Mont Blanc is 29 inches 2 lines high. The Mer de Glace occupies a length of about 3 feet.

ROUTE G—GENEVA.

Farther west, and also opposite the gardens, are the Hotels COURONNE and the Lac. Still farther, and opposite the second bridge, is the Hotel ECU DE GENEVE. In the Place de Bel-Air, opposite the post-office, is the Hotel de la POSTE, a comfortable house, and more moderate in its charges.

Hotels on the right bank of the Rhone, commencing from the east.—BEAU RIVAGE; LA PAIX—considered the most select; RUSSIE; and BERGUE, opposite Rousseau's Island. Behind the Russie is the Hotel VICTORIA, next to the ANGLICAN CHAPEL. Fronting the station is the Hotel SUISSE, in the Place Cornavin. The omnibus for Ferney, where Voltaire resided, starts from the Hotel Suisse.

Steamboat wharfs on both sides of the Rhone. The steamers of the Swiss company start from the pier in front of the bronze statues in the Jardin Anglais, and those of the Italian company from the pier a few yards eastwards. Both companies land passengers at the pier on the north bank, opposite the Hotel Russie.

The coach-offices for Chamonix, Sallanches, St. Gervais-les-Bains, Bonneville, Annecy, etc., are on the Grand Quai, on the left or south side of the Rhone, fronting in part the Jardin Anglais. The best start from the office of the Messageries, No. 28 Grand Quai; and from the office of the Agence des Postes Fédérales, No. 12 Grand Quai.

From Nos. 5 and 7 Rue de Rive, a street behind and parallel to the Grand Quai, diligences of an inferior kind start also for Chamonix, Bonneville, Annecy, etc.

An omnibus starts for St. Julien, from the corner of the Place de Bel-Air.

For the time of departure of the trains, steamboats, and coaches, see the time-tables called the "Guide Privat" or the "Guide Chafard," both sold all over the town; price 30 centimes.

Shops for watches, musical boxes, and singing birds.—Vacheron and Constantin, No. 3 Rue Tour de l'Île. Henri Capt, No. 17 Rue du Rhone. Golay-Leresche, No. 31 Quai des Bergues. Patek, Philippe et Cie., No. 22 Grand Quai. Fleischmann, No. 2 Grand Quai. Frères Weil, No. 14 and 16 Rue du Mont Blanc.

Cabs.—The stands are on the Grand Quai—the Quai des Bergues—the Place Neuve, and Place Bel-Air. The hour, 2 fr. 50 c.; every additional quarter of an hour, 65 c.; to any place within Geneva or in the suburbs, 1 fr. 50 c.

ROUTE G—GENEVA.

Boats (Peniches) with one rower, 2 to 3 fr. per hour. Without a rower 80 centimes per hour.

For general information see the **Swiss Times**, published at No. 4 Rue du Conseil General.

Travellers arriving at Geneva by rail or steamboat are struck with the appearance presented by the large hotels on both sides of the Rhone. However, behind these handsome buildings are numerous crooked and steep streets, lined in most cases with very ordinary houses. The greatest number of the large public buildings stand in open spaces at the west end of the city, in the vicinity of the Place Neuve. Of these the most important are the **Palais Electoral**, having on one side the large **College Buildings** fronting the Botanic Gardens, and on the other the Freemasons' Hall and the Conservatoire de Music. Behind the college, and on the western side of the promenade of St. Antoine, is the **Observatory**, open to the public on the first Thursday of every month. Travellers with barometers should have them compared here.

Opposite the Conservatoire, at the southern termination of the Rue de la Corratierie, are the Musée-Rath and the Theatre. The Musée-Rath contains a picture gallery, open to the public on Sundays and Thursdays. While the traveller is in this quarter he should endeavour to find his way to the cemetery, which is only a short way off, by the road passing the Cirque. Having entered the grounds, walk up the centre road to the second walk on the left, which follow to the walk parallel with the wall. A little way up this walk to the right, a diminutive square stone, about a foot above the ground, with the letters "I. C." on the top, indicates the grave of the great and illustrious John Calvin, whose labours have contributed so much to influence the opinions of mankind, and have given him an imperishable renown. A fir-tree overshadows the stone, and near it are some lilac-trees, and, more in the background, a tulip-tree. In this churchyard is the grave also of the eminent philosopher Sir Humphrey Davy, who was buried (in 1829) with all the honours a public funeral could bestow. By his side repose the remains of the great botanist De Candolle, who died at Turin in 1842. Between the cemetery and the Rhone are a rifle-ground and extensive market-gardens, from which a footpath leads down to the spot where the turbid snow-fed torrent of the Arve, descending from the glaciers of

ROUTE G—GENEVA.

Chamonix, changes into a muddy white the deep blue waters of the Rhone, which had quitted the lake pure as if issuing from a crystal spring.

Ascending from the Place Neuve by that steep Boulevard the Treille, we reach an elegant new building called the *Athénée*, which contains, among other objects of interest, the large map of Switzerland by Dufour. Below the *Athénée* are the Botanic Gardens, which were laid out by De Candolle in 1816. Southwards from the Treille is the hill Le Champel, on which Servetus was burnt alive on the 27th of October 1553. Having been condemned to death for heresy in Lyons, he had made his escape to Geneva, where he arrived in June 1553, and where, in about a month afterwards, he was arrested and conveyed to prison on the charge of blasphemy. Calvin appeared before the court as his accuser, and after a protracted trial, conducted with great ability on both sides, Servetus was condemned to be burnt, to which sentence Calvin gave his suffrage. From the Treille a narrow street leads up to the *Hotel de Ville*. Opposite the *Hotel de Ville* is the arsenal, and a little farther on is the *Cathedral*, a plain edifice, partly Gothic, built in the 12th and 13th centuries. Opposite to it, near the well, commences the *Rue Chanoines*. The house No. 11 in this street is generally believed to be the one in which Calvin died on the 24th of May 1564, in the arms of his faithful friend Beza. On the 6th February of that year he had preached for the last time in the cathedral.

The house in which Rousseau was born (June 1712) stood on the spot now occupied by No. 69 in the *Rue Rousseau*. A bronze statue of him by Pradier is in the centre of the small island between the bridges des Bergues and du Mont Blanc. On the Quai de l'Île are kept the live eagles which represent the arms of the canton.

Eastward from the Cathedral, in No. 15 *Rue Verdaine*, is the Public Library, founded by Bonnivard, the prisoner of Chillon, in 1551, with nearly 70,000 volumes, 600 MSS., and autograph letters of Sir Isaac Newton, Calvin, Theodore de Bèze, St. François de Sales, and St. Vincent de Paul; the homilies of St. Augustine, written on papyrus in the 6th century; the curious Latin manuscript of the "Noble Lesson," a work of the ancient Waldenses; a translation of Quintus Curtius, found among the baggage of Duke Charles the Bold

ROUTE G—GENEVA.

of Burgundy, after the battle of Grandson ; a superb illustrated copy of Cicero's Offices ; a manuscript of the New Testament ; part of the Book of Household Expenses of Philip le Bel, King of France, written upon wax tablets, in 1308 ; besides a vast collection of maps and miscellaneous literary curiosities.

The best walks are along the borders of the lake. On the south bank, near the suburb of Eaux-Vives, is the Pierre à Niton, supposed to have been employed during the Roman era as an altar to Neptune. Near this is the Pré l'Eveque, where the archery club, established by Lord Mahon in the last century, holds its meetings every evening in summer. An excellent road, laid out in 1847, leads along the margin of the lake to Cologny, a village situated on an eminence possessing a delightful view. This spot is celebrated as having been the residence of Byron in 1816, who composed Manfred and the third canto of Childe Harold at his villa the Maison Diodati.

On the north side of the lake the principal suburb is the Pâquis, consisting of a great number of private houses, mostly built of late years. Beyond this is the district of Sécheron, where several handsome mansions embellish the water's edge. The next village, Pregny, was the residence of the Empress Josephine after her divorce. From it there is a good view of Mont Blanc.

In Geneva "Jewellery and watchmaking, in their various branches, take the lead of all other trades. They afford employment and a livelihood to seven thousand persons ; and it has been calculated that, on an average, 75,000 ounces of gold and 5000 marks of silver are annually employed, besides a vast quantity of precious stones. Fully 100,000 watches are produced every year, and a committee appointed by the government verifies each completed article to prevent fraud or alloy. Many trades are exclusively exercised by foreigners ; the tailors, shoemakers, and coachmakers are usually Germans, the hotel-keepers Swiss, the clothes-warehouses are kept in general by Jews, and most of the servants are Savoyards."—*Prior's Geneva*.

Among the many short excursions in the neighbourhood of Geneva one of the most interesting is to Voltaire's house at Fernex or Ferney, 4 miles northward, easily reached by the omnibus starting from the Place Cornavin, at the corner of the Hotel Suisse, opposite the railway station. On arriving at Ferney, walk up to the end of the village, and then take the road to the left. Just before the house stands the

ROUTE G—LAKE OF GENEVA.

plain chapel erected by Voltaire, with these words over the window—

Deo Erexit
Voltaire
MDCCLXI.

The house is a square two-storeyed building, of which alone his bed-room and sitting-room remain as he left them. Here, among other things, are his bed, arm-chair, and mausoleum, which was intended by the Marchioness de Villette to contain his heart.

For Route between Geneva and Neuchatel, distance 77 miles, see Route D, page 46.

For Route between Geneva and Bern, or Bern to Geneva, distance 99 miles, see Route G, page 50.

For Route between Geneva and Arona by the Simplon Pass, distance 212 miles, see Route I, page 89.

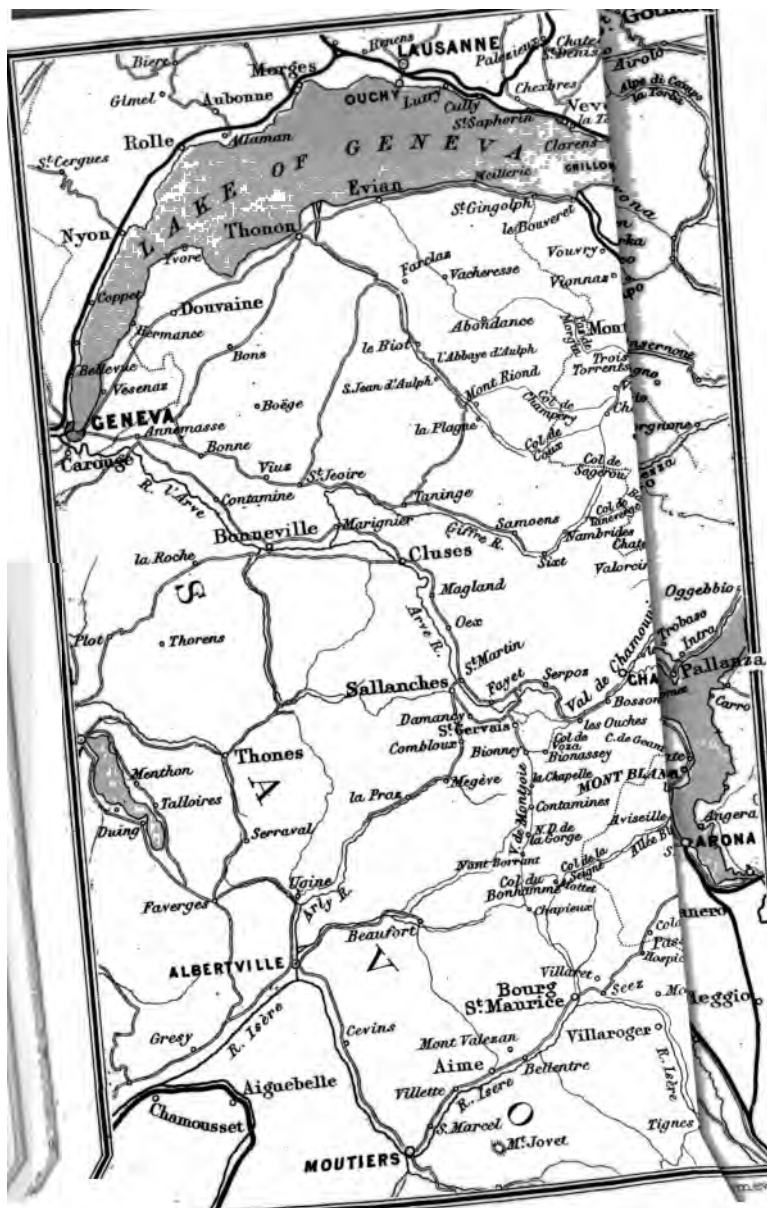
For Route between Geneva and Coire, distance 245 miles, see Routes L and M, pages 107 and 109.

THE LAKE OF GENEVA.

The Lake of Geneva or Leman, the great reservoir of the Rhone, presents the form of a crescent, its northern bank being about 56 miles in length, and the southern bank about 46. Its breadth near the centre is about 8 miles, but it becomes much narrower towards Geneva. The surface of the lake is 1230 feet above the level of the sea, its greatest depth is about 1200 feet, and its area 340 square miles. It receives several streams besides the Rhone, the principal being the Dranse, from the Alps of Savoy, and the Vevayse and the Venoge, from the Swiss side. The Lake of Geneva is known to have been frozen over only twice—in A.D. 762 and 805.

The Swiss and Italian Company's boats require about three hours to make one entire journey from Geneva to Villeneuve.

From Geneva a railway extends along the whole north side of the lake to Villeneuve, 56½ miles east, and thence to St. Maurice, 14½ miles southwards. From Bouveret, a small port opposite Villeneuve, a railway extends also to St. Maurice, 14½ miles south, where it joins the line from Villeneuve.



NYON.

TOUR ROUND LAKE GENEVA.

From GENEVA to VILLENEUVE, by Steamboat.

Distance, $56\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

From Villeneuve either return the same way, or take the rail to St. Maurice, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from Villeneuve, and from St. Maurice return $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwards to Bouveret on Lake Geneva, where embark in one of the Italian Company's boats.

Wherever the tourist may wish to stop he will find comfortable hotel accommodation.

For railway and steamboat Time-tables, see the "Guide Privat," sold all over the town ; price 30 centimes.

See **Map of Lake Geneva, Chamonix, and Mont Blanc.**

GENEVA
MILES FROM

VILLENEUVE
MILES TO

GENEVA. Start by one of the Swiss Company's boats.

$56\frac{1}{2}$

$5\frac{1}{2}$ VERSOUX (pop. 400). Steamboat and railway station. 51
Hotel : Lion d'Or. With a good harbour, on the north side of the lake.

When this town belonged to the French the Duke of Choiseul, minister of Louis XV., endeavoured to make it rival Geneva.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ COPPET (pop. 600), $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Versoix, and $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles $47\frac{1}{2}$
from Ouchy. *Hotel* : Croix Blanche (north side).

The chateau once inhabited by Madame de Staël still contains a few souvenirs of her. Her remains repose in a chapel close by. See Route D, page 47.

$14\frac{1}{2}$ NYON (pop. 3000), $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Coppet, and $23\frac{3}{4}$ miles from $48\frac{1}{2}$
Ouchy. *Hotels* : Couronne ; Soleil (north side). Rail and steamboat station.

Part of the town stands on rising-ground, the rest on the banks of the lake ; the public walks, bordered by rows of poplar and lime trees, offer a magnificent view of the mountains of Savoy on the south, while the Jura, with a wide belt of woodland, marks the other side of the horizon. The ancient Gothic castle has a fine terrace, and several underground dungeons.

GENEVA
MILES FROM

LAKE GENEVA—THONON.

VILLENUEVE
MILES TO

21 ROLLE (pop. 1800), $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Nyon, and 17 miles from 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ouchy. *Hotels*: Tête Noire; Couronne. Rail and steamer station on the north side of the lake opposite Thonon. The castle of Rolle was founded in 1261, and rebuilt in the 16th century. The island in front contains an obelisk to the memory of La Harpe.

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ MORGES (pop. 4000), $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ouchy, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles 26 from Vevey. *Hotels*: Alpes; Post; Couronne. Rail and steamer station on the north side of the lake.

A busy little town, with a good harbour. The chateau, built in 1280, is now used as an arsenal.

Upon a height to the west of the town rises the great brick donjon of **Wufflens**, remarkable for its tall square keep 170 feet high, above a group of minor turrets. It was constructed in the 10th century by Bertha, queen of Burgundy.

21 $\frac{1}{2}$ THONON (pop. 6000), $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Evian-les-Bains, on the 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ south side of the lake, opposite Ouchy. *Hotel*: De l'Europe, on the terrace.

This pleasant town, situated principally on a plateau 90 feet above the lake, is famous for its biscuits, cakes, and timber. Many of the trees are of great size, and grow among rocks where the woodmen descend by ropes to fell them and throw them into the valley beneath.

About 3 miles eastward from Thonon, on the other side of the Dranse, are the baths of Amphion and a good hotel. The waters are chalybeate.

27 $\frac{1}{2}$ EVIAN (pop. 8000). On the French or south side of the 29 lake, opposite Ouchy.

Omnibus to Amphion. Small steamer to Ouchy.

Evian has a little harbour, a good pier, and a quay planted with trees.

Overlooking the town is the large and handsome Hotel des Bains, in the midst of gardens. Below, with entrance both from the hotel gardens and the Grande Rue of the town, are the baths of the hotel, supplied from alkaline springs.

Near the pier is the Fonbonne hotel, and behind it the Hotel du Nord.

38 OUCHY. 12 miles from Vevey and $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Montreux. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$

GENEVA
MILES FROM

LAKE GENEVA—VEVEY.

VILLENEUVE
MILES TO

Delightfully situated on Lake Geneva, and about 20 minutes' drive from Lausanne.

Opposite the steamboat pier is the Hotel Beau Rivage, an enormous building. In a line with it is the Hotel Ancre, in which Byron, detained by bad weather in the month of June 1816, wrote "The Prisoner of Chillon." The old square tower is the remaining part of a castle built in 1170, by Bishop Landry of Dornach, to defend the port.

A small steamboat sails between Ouchy and Evian-les-Bains and Thonon on the south side.

Omnibus to Lausanne and to the railway station. For Lausanne, see Route G, Berne to Geneva, page 52.

^{41½} LUTRY (pop. 3000). *Hotel*: Couronne. Railway and steam- ¹⁵
boat station.

^{43½} CULLY (pop. 1500). *Hotel*: Maison de Ville. Railway and ¹³
steamboat station (north side). Built at the extremity of a small bay. Behind Cully is the village of Epesses.

⁵⁰ VEEVEY-CORSIER. Steamboat station and suburb of Vevey, ^{6½}
12 miles from Ouchy and 5 from the castle of Chillon. Grand Hotel Vevey, a large edifice with garden in front of the pier.

Vevey (pop. 8000). Steamboat and railway station.

Omnibus between Vevey and Chexbres railway station. See Route G. Bern to Geneva, page 52. Both the Swiss and Italian steamers call at Vevey.

Hotels: Opposite the western pier the Hotel Monnet, with garden. Opposite the eastern pier the Hotel du Lac, and the Hotel Couronne. There are besides numerous smaller hotels and pensions.

Vevey enjoys the mildest winter climate in Switzerland, and is therefore at that season frequented by numerous families, who live in the hotels from 15th October to 1st May at reduced rates.

Upon an eminence behind the town is the church of St. Martin, built chiefly in 1498. It contains the tombs of Edmund Ludlow, one of the judges who condemned Charles I., and by his side that of Andrew Broughton, who read the sentence of death to the unfortunate king. The two black marble slabs bear the following inscriptions, in capital letters:—

LAKE GENEVA—VEVEY.

Siste Viator



et Respice.

Hic jacet Edmond Ludlow Anglus natione
 Provinciæ Wiltonensis filius Henrici ordinis Sena-
 torisque Parlamenti cujus quisque fuit ipse
 membrum Patrum stemmate clarus et
 nobilis virtute propria nobilior religione
 Protestans et insigni pietate corruscans
 Aetatis anno 23. Tribunus militum paulo
 post exercitus Prætor primarius

Tunc Hibernorum Domitor

In pugna intrepidus et vitæ prodigus in
 victoria clemens et mansuetus Patriæ libertatis
 Defensor et potestatis arbitreæ oppugnator
 acerrimus. Cujus causæ ob eadem patria
 32 annis extorris melliorique fortuna dignus
 apud Helvetios se recepit ibique ætatis anno
 73 moriens lætus advolavit

Hocce monumentum in perpetuam veræ & sinceræ
 ergo maritum defunctum amicitie memoriam
 dicat et vovet Domina Elizabeth de Thomas
 ejus strenua et mœstissima tam in infortuna
 opium in matrimonio consors dilectissima quæ
 amimi magnitudine et vi amoris conjugal
 mota eum in exilium ad obitum usque
 constanter secuta est

Anno Domini 1693.

DEPOSITORIUM

Andree Broughton Armigeri
 Anglicani Maydstonensis
 in Comitatu Canty
 ubi bis Prætor Urbanus
 Dignitatusque etiam fuit sen-
 tentiam regis regum profari
 Quam ob causam expulsus patria sua
 Peregrinatione ejus finita
 Solo Senectis morbo affectus
 Requiescens a laboribus suis
 In Domina obdormivit
 2^o Feb. an^o Domini 1687
 Aetatis suæ 84

GENEVA
MILES FROM

LAKE GENEVA—CHILLON.

VILLENUEVE
MILES TO

Excursions from Vevey.—To the Lac de Bret and the Tour de Gourze on the Jorat, two hours distant; to the Pelerin, one hour; to **Hauteville** and the **Chateau of Blonay**, one hour; to the **Baths of the Alliaz** and the summit of the **Pleiades**, two hours and a half; to the **Cretes**, above **Clarens**, site of **Rousseau's ideal Bosquet de Julie**, one hour; to the castle of **Chatelard**, one hour; and to the **Dent de Jaman**, three hours and a half. Half-a-mile from Vevey, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from **Clarens**, is **La Tour-de-Peilz** railway station (pop. 1200), a suburb of Vevey, with a tower built by Peter of Savoy in 1239.

The chateau, on the banks of the lake, was dismantled in 1747; its two remaining towers have been converted into a museum of antiquities.

$53\frac{1}{2}$ **CLARENS.** Railway and steamboat station. 15 miles from $3\frac{1}{2}$ **Ouchy**, 3 miles from Vevey, and 2 miles from Chillon.

Pensions: Moser, Alexandre, Lorius, etc. etc.

A quiet village at the foot of a bare hill.

$53\frac{1}{2}$ **VERNEX-MONTRÉUX.** Railway and steamboat station. 3 **Hotels**: Cygne, Suisse, etc. *Pensions*: Monney, etc.

As the winter here is remarkably mild, the numerous hotels and pensions of these two villages are crowded during that season. Otherwise they possess no particular attraction. The streets are steep and narrow.

$54\frac{1}{2}$ **TERRITET-CHILLON.** A suburb of Montreux, and the 2 nearest steamboat station to the castle of Chillon, 1 mile distant. Those, therefore, wishing to visit the castle must land here. **Hotel des Alpes**, a large establishment.

55 **VEYTAUX-CHILLON.** The railway station is 10 minutes' $1\frac{1}{2}$ walk from the castle of Chillon. The steamer does not stop here. The castle is a plain-looking edifice, built upon a small promontory jutting into the lake. Under the principal building is the large dungeon or gallery where **Bonnivard** and his two brothers were confined.

"They chain'd us each to a column stone,
And we were three—yet each alone;
We could not move a single pace,
We could not see each other's face,
But with that pale and livid light
That made us strangers in our sight."

Byron's Prisoner of Chillon.

PARIS
MILES FROM

LAKE GENEVA—VILLENUEVE.

VILLENUEVE
MILES TO

The pillar to which Bonnivard was chained has Byron's name deeply engraven on it, said to have been done by himself.

"Bonnivard deserved to be called the Rabelais, the Marot, the Brantôme of his time, as he has been justly styled by Senebier, his fellow-historiographer, the Genevese Montaigne. While lashing unsparingly the vices of the Popes and the falsehood of their system, the moderation of his personal opinions and principles, both in politics and religion, is yet such as to bear out what was said of him by Rousseau, that he was a lover of liberty though a Savoyard, and tolerant though a priest. A republican, of what we should call the type of Milton or Hampden, he had nothing about him of what would now be termed Red. To see his adopted country free and self-regulated was the object of his aims and sacrifices. For this end he laboured against the Bishop of Geneva and the Duke of Savoy, and for this he paid the penalty of two years in the dungeons of Grolée, and left six years' impressions of his steps on the moist flags of Chillon."—*Saturday Review*, January 28, 1871.

Within a very short distance of the castle is the hotel and pension Printanière.

^{56½} VILLENUEVE (pop. 2000). Railway and steamboat stations at the eastern end of the lake, and the terminus of the *Swiss steamers*. The railway station is about ten minutes' walk from the pier.

Hotels: Croix Blanche, and Port, near the pier. About a mile from the town, on a hill, is the large Hotel Byron, where travellers are not exposed to the miasma.

As Villeneuve is situated on marshy ground, travellers should not spend the night in it, but, if obliged to do so, should keep their windows closed.

Instead of returning from Villeneuve direct to Geneva, the rail may be taken 14½ miles up the valley of the Rhone to St. Maurice, whence return to Bouveret on Lake Geneva, the Italian steamboat terminus, where embark for Geneva, 40 miles west.

63 miles from Geneva and 7 from Villeneuve is

Aigle, in German Aelen (pop. 3000, and 1350 feet above the sea level).

Inns: Beausite, close to the station; Hotel and Pension Victoria; Hotel and Pension du Nord.

From Aigle a coach runs by Château d'Ex to Thun; see under

LAKE GENEVA.—ST. MAURICE.

Thun, page 33, in Route C, Basel to Interlaken. A path leads from Aigle to Sion by the Val des Ormonds and G'steig; see under Sion, in Route I, Geneva to Arona by the Simplon Pass, page 90.

68 miles from Geneva and 14½ miles from Villeneuve is

Bex, pronounced Bè, a large village about half-a-mile from the station, with nearly as mild winters as at Montreux, and far finer scenery.

Hotels: Hotel des Bains, with saline baths; Union; Pension Monchalet; and numerous furnished apartments.

3 miles north-east from Bex, at Devens, are salt mines.

71 miles from Geneva, and 14½ miles from Villeneuve, is

St. Maurice (pop. 2000, and 1430 feet above the sea level). Junction with branch from Bouveret, 14½ miles northward.

Hotel: Hotel and Pension des Alpes, close to the Rhone.

This the Roman Agaunum, is a small town, hemmed in between high black cliffs and the Rhone. It possesses an abbey church, said to have been founded in the 4th century; yet the only parts of the present edifice which exhibit great antiquity are the venerable square tower, with its ram's head and Roman inscriptions, and the Roman Doric columns which support the nave of the church. The treasury contains some articles of elaborate workmanship. It was here that St. Maurice and his companions of the Theban legion were murdered in 302 for refusing to do homage to the gods. The small chapel Veriolez, a little way out of the town, marks the spot where the massacre took place. Near St. Maurice is the Grotte aux Fées, a cave (entrance 1 fr.) of no interest, 1942 feet long, 4 broad, and 6 high.

From St. Maurice the line continues to Martigny, Sierre, and Leuk. See page 89, Geneva to Italy by the Simplon Pass.

From St. Maurice return northward to Lake Geneva by the railway, leading through a picturesque region, to

Bouveret (pop. 800). 40 miles east from Geneva and 14½ miles north from St. Maurice. *Inns*: Tour; Soleil. At Bouveret embark in one of the Italian Company's boats for Geneva. The station is opposite the pier, so that passengers go easily from the one to the other.

Bouveret is a poor village on the south-east extremity of Lake Geneva, and on the south side of the Rhone, which runs through Lake Geneva as the Aare does through Lakes Brienz and Thun, the Rhine through Lake Constance, and the Reuss through Lake Luzern.

GENEVA TO CHAMONIX.

Distance 54 miles, by an excellent carriage road. Time 8 hours.
Fare 21 francs. Return 7 hours.

See Map of **Lake Geneva, Chamonix, and Mont Blanc**, p. 59.

| GENEVA MILES FROM | CHAMONIX MILES TO |
|---|----------------------|
| GENEVA. See page 53. Start from the office of the diligences in the Grand Quai. Seats ought to be engaged the day before. | 54 |
| 4 ANNEMASSE. French custom-house station. | 50 |
| 10 NANGY. The road from this village to Chamonix follows the course of the Arve. | 44 |
| 17½ BONNEVILLE (pop. 3000), on the Arve, situated between Mounts Mole (6128 feet) and Brezon (6030 feet). At this station the horses are changed. | 36½ |
| Diligence daily to Annecy. Distance 17 miles, by an excellent road, passing La Roche, 3 miles; Plot, 9½ miles from Bonneville, and 7½ from Annecy. Time 4 hours; fare 5 francs. For Annecy, see Route 24c, page 493, in "South of France," by C. B. Black. | |
| Bonneville is a poor town, with a Doric column to the memory of Rex Carolus Felix of Sardinia. | |
| 27 CLUSES (pop. 2000), on the Arve. The principal occupation here is watchmaking. | 27 |
| 37½ SALLENCHES or SALLANCHES (pop. 2400, and 1793 feet above the sea level). Hotel: Bellevue. A neat village on both sides of the Arve. Here the longest halt is made, which affords sufficient time to take some refreshment. When few passengers are going on to Chamonix the diligence is changed at Sallanches for a smaller vehicle. | 16½ |
| 42 FAYET. Hotel des Alpes. The road here diverging southward leads to St. Gervais-les-Bains, situated in a hollow a little more than half-a-mile distant. | 12 |
| Coaches run between these baths and Geneva; fare 17 francs. The Hotel de l'Etablissement has accommodation for 300 guests. The waters are considered as particularly efficacious in the cure of neuralgia. Temperature 77° to 126° Fahr. | |
| 45½ CHATELLARD. Here a small tunnel is passed through. | 6½ |

CHAMONIX.

Shortly after this the scenery becomes more bleak and wild, and then after passing on the right the glacier and village of Tacconay and the glacier and village of Bossons, we arrive at

⁵⁴ CHAMONIX (3445 feet above the sea level), an interesting village, with large hotels and an Episcopal chapel.

Between Geneva and Sixt there is a good carriage road—distance 49 miles; and from Sixt to Chamonix a mule road—distance 33. Total 82 miles.

Hotels.—Adjoining the Mairie, the Bureau du Guide-Chef, and the Bureau des Diligences Franco-Suisses, is the Hotel Imperial. Opposite the Imperial is the Hotel du Mont Blanc, open all the year round. Opposite the Episcopal chapel is the Hotel Angleterre, and in the neighbourhood the Union; Royal; Paix; France; Nord; etc.

The office of the Franco-Suisses diligences, and of the diligences of the Messageries Generales, are both near the Hotel Imperial.

The valley of Chamonix extends 28 miles from north-east to south-west, having Mont Blanc on the south-east; the Aiguilles-Rouges and the Brevant on the north-west; and the Col-de-Balme and the Forclaz on the south. It surpasses in the extent of its glaciers all the other valleys in the Alps; while no station can be more convenient to visit these “real marvels of creation” than the village of Chamonix.

The Arve traverses the whole length of the valley, and receives on its way numerous little brooks and torrents.

The village of Chamonix consists of some inferior houses, with some very handsome hotels nearly all closed in winter. It contains a Roman Catholic church, and an Anglican chapel on the way to the Montanvert.

List of the best Excursions in the neighbourhood of Chamonix,
with the charges for guides, porters, and mules, according to the
official tariff published at Chamonix. Before commencing any
of the great Excursions request to see a copy of the tariff.

| | Guides. | | Porteurs. | | Mulets. | |
|--|---------|----|-----------|----|---------|----|
| | fr. | c. | fr. | c. | fr. | c. |
| 1. La course du glacier des Bossons. Time there and back, 3 hours | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 2. La même avec visite des cascades du Dard et des Pèlerins | 4 | 50 | 4 | 50 | 4 | 50 |

TARIFF.—CONTINUED.

| | Guides. | | Porteurs. | | Mulets. | |
|--|---------|----|-----------|----|---------|----|
| | fr. | c. | fr. | c. | fr. | c. |
| 3. Promenade aux cascades du Dard et des Pèlerins | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 4. Promenade à la cascade du Fouilly | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. To the Montanvert, then across the Mer de Glace to the Mauvais Pas and the Chapeau, and back to Chamonix by the source of the Arveyron. Time, 7 hours | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 6. La course à la Croix de Flégère avec retour à la Source de l'Arveyron. Time, 5½ hours | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 7. La course à Planpraz, there and back, 6 hours. To see the chain of Mont Blanc | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 8. La course du Jardin, et revenir par le Chapeau. Time, 13 hours | 12 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 9. Si l'on couche la veille au Montanvert | 15 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 10. La course du Buet, descente sur Martigny, retour du guide compris | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| 11. La course à Martigny (in 8 hours), soit par le Col de Balme, soit par les Montets et la Tête-Noire (return of guide included) | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 12. La course à Martigny par les Fins-Hauts, visite aux gorges du Trient, en un jour (return of guide included) | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 13. La course à Courmayeur par le Pavillon de Bellevue, les cols qui descendent dans la vallée des glaciers, et le Col de la Seigne (in 2 days) | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | |
| 14. La course de Chapeau, there and back, four hours | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | |

COURSES EXTRAORDINAIRES.

| | Guides. | | Porteurs. | |
|---|---------|--|-----------|-----|
| L'ascension du Mont-Blanc soit par les Grands Mulets, soit par l'Aiguille de Goûté. Time : 17 hours to ascend, and 8 hours to descend, exclusive of halts | | | fr. | fr. |
| | | | 100 | 40 |

MONTANVERT.

| | Guides. | Porteurs. |
|--|---------|-----------|
| | fr. | fr. |
| Si l'on n'atteint, dans le cours de cette ascension, que les Grands Mulet ou l'Aiguille de Goûté. Time, 2 days | 40 | 15 |
| Si l'on n'atteint que le Grand-Plateau ou le Dôme de Goûté. Two days | 60 | 20 |
| Si l'on n'atteint que le Sommet du Corridor ou les Bosses du Dromadaire. 2 days | 80 | 30 |
| La course des Grands-Mulets. In 2 days | 30 | 15 |
| Le Col du Géant et descente sur Courmayeur, retour du guide compris. 1 day | 60 | 30 |
| La course au Sommet du Col du Tour et retour à Chamonix | 20 | 15 |
| All the excursions on the glaciers of Mont Blanc above the line of vegetation—each day | 10 | 10 |

Of the easy tours any one may take with or without a guide, by far the most interesting is No. 5, to the Montanvert, and back to Chamonix by the Chapeau.

Few tourists return to Geneva the same way. Those who have come to Chamonix by coach generally proceed to Martigny by the Col de Balme, Route No. 11.

No. 5.—MONTANVERT AND THE CHAPEAU.

From Chamonix an excellent mule-path leads, in about 2½ hours, up to the inn on the top of the Montanvert, 2858 feet above Chamonix, and 240 feet above the Mer de Glace. Here some refreshment is generally taken; and if the party have mules the guide takes them by the path to the Chapeau. From the Montanvert there is an admirable view of the Mer de Glace and the group of the aiguilles that rise majestically on the opposite bank. Of these the most prominent is the Dru, 12,510 feet, a stupendous granitic obelisk, which has scarcely its equal in the Alps for apparent insulation and steepness—a monolith, by whose side those of Egypt might stand literally lost through insignificance. Near it rises the Aiguille Verte, 13,527 feet. From the Montanvert descend to the Mer de Glace, and having crossed to the other side skirt the shore an hour downwards to the Mauvais Pas, as the slippery stair cut in steatitic rock is called. From this it is about 20 minutes' walk to the inn on the Chapeau, 1220 feet lower than

THE MER DE GLACE.

Montanvert, or 1637 feet above Chamonix. From this inn continue the descent to Chamonix ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hour distant) by the source of the Arveyron and the ice cave.

The Arveyron issues from the base of the Glacier des Bois, or lower part of the Mer de Glace, and, traversing the moraine, enters the Arve, which rises in the Col de Balme.



THE SOURCE OF ARVEYRON.

THE MER DE GLACE.

The Mer de Glace occupies the vast gorge to the east of Mont Blanc, whose lower portion is generally called the Glacier des Bois, which, escaping from the rocky defile between the promontory of the Montanvert and the base of the Aiguille du Dru (12,517 feet), flows in a cascade of icy fragments, in fantastic forms, into the valley beneath, between the fir woods of Lavanchi on the one hand and Montanvert on the other. It is fed by two branches, of which the western, denominated the Glacier du Géant or du Tacul, rises in a vast basin immediately to the eastward of Mont Blanc; and the other, the Glacier de Lechaud, from La Grande Jorasse (13,799 feet), which separates the Val Ferret from that of Chamonix. Before the Glacier de Lechaud

MONT BLANC.

unites with the Mer de Glace it is swelled with the tributary ice of the Glacier du Talèfre, which falls into it on its right bank from a detached basin encircled by inaccessible pinnacles of rock, whose centre is the spot called the Jardin, a mass of rock of a triangular form, nearly a mile in length and 400 yards broad, whose base is 9144 feet above the sea, and the summit 689 feet more. On the lower part is sufficient soil to maintain a good turf, enamelled with the usual Alpine flowers during the few weeks of the year that it is free from snow. From the Jardin it is not difficult to descend to the Glacier de Lechaud by the south margin of the Glacier du Talèfre. The passage of the last-named glacier is, however, almost always wet, and the foot perpetually bursts through the frail superficial coating of ice formed in the night, and plunges ankle-deep into the snow-cold sludge beneath.

The shortest linear distance from the foot of the Glacier des Bois, up through the Mer de Glace to the top of the Glacier de Lechaud, is about 7 miles; and to the top of the Glacier du Géant, the larger of the two tributaries of the Mer de Glace, about 9 miles. This, however, does not give any idea of its apparent extent. The toil of traversing it, the endless detours, and the recurring monotony of its crevasses, exaggerate inconceivably the distance. See Professor Forbes's *Tour of Mont Blanc*.

MONT BLANC. Height, 15,781 feet.

Time to ascend, seventeen to twenty hours; to descend, 8 hours. Travellers ascending generally sleep at the inn on the Grands Mulets, 9996 feet above the sea level. For tariff see under "Courses Extraordinaires."

The road from Chamonix ascends to the hamlet of the Pélerins, 2 miles distant, whence the mule-path extends about 9 miles farther, in the direction of the Grands Mulets. After the Grands Mulets the road traverses the glacier of Tacconay, which is an easier though a longer way than by the Glacier Bossons. In a short time the snow-bank called the Petites-Montées is reached and ascended zig-zag to the summit called the Petit Plateau, three hours from the Grands-Mulets. From this it takes one hour more to attain the summit of the next snow-bank, called the Second Plateau. The summit of the third snow-bank is called the Grand Plateau (13,090 feet high), a plain of ice, one hour long, inclosed between the Dome du Gouté (14,235 feet high) to

MONT BLANC.

the right and the Monts-Maudits to the left. The Grand Plateau is traversed to a ravine called the Porche or Corridor (14,112 feet), leading to the summit of the Rochers Rouges by the Mur de la Côte, the most difficult part of the ascent. The summit of Mont Blanc is an undulating crest, about 150 paces long, and nearly 4 feet wide.

From the Rochers Rouges and the Petits Mulets to the top breathing becomes difficult, and only a certain number of steps can be taken without stopping. This breathlessness is often accompanied with a feeling resembling sea-sickness, for which nothing is so good as tea. When at last the exhausted traveller stands on the top he is apt to be disappointed with the view, even in clear weather. "I have already spoken of the disappointing nature of purely panoramic views. That seen from Mont Blanc is notoriously unsatisfactory. There is nothing to look up to ; all is below ; there is no point for the eye to rest upon."—Whymper's *Alps*, page 362. "He who has previously explored many parts of the Alps, and made many minor ascents, has an immense advantage over the new comer, who is simply bewildered by the enormous extent and complexity of the mountain ranges that are laid out before him."—Ball's *Western Alps*, page 224.

The oval group, of which Mont Blanc forms the culminating point, extends from the Col de Bonhomme, on the confines of the Tarentaise, to Mont Catogne, in the valley of St. Branchier, above Martigny, a distance of 30 miles in a north-east and south-west direction, while its breadth from Chamonix to Courmayeur is only 13 miles.

"The finest as well as the highest peak in the chain (after Mont Blanc itself) is the Grandes Jorasses, 13,800 feet. The next, without doubt, is the Aiguille Verte, 13,540 feet. The Aiguille de Bionnassay (13,324 feet), which in actual height follows the Verte, should be considered as a part of Mont Blanc ; and in the same way the summit called Les Droites (13,222 feet) may be considered part of the Verte, as it is only a ridge which culminates in that mountain. The Aiguille de Trélatête (12,900 feet) is the next on the list that is entitled to be considered a separate mountain, and is by far the most important peak (as well as the highest) at the south-west end of the chain. Then comes the Aiguille d'Argentière (12,799), which occupies the same rank at the north-east end as the last-mentioned mountain does in the south-west. The rest of the Aiguilles are comparatively insignificant,

COL DE BALME.

and although some of them (such as the Mont Dolent, 12,566 feet) look well from low elevations, and seem to possess a certain importance, they sink into their proper places directly one arrives at a considerable altitude."—See page 237 in Whymper's *Scrambles in the Alps*.

CHAMONIX TO MARTIGNY,

By the COL DE BALME. Distance 23 miles.

Carriage road the length of La Tour, the rest by mule-path. Time required by mule 8 hours, which includes a halt at the Hotel Suisse or the Hotel Col de Balme on the Col (7231 feet above the sea level, or 2786 feet above Chamonix). For tariff, see Excursion 11 in the list, page 68 *supra*.

See Map of Lake Geneva, Chamonix, and Mont Blanc, page 59.

CHAMONIX
MILES FROM

MARTIGNY
MILES TO

CHAMONIX. Scarcely 2 miles along the road there is a striking view of the Glacier des Bois. "Three hamlets of small size are planted in sight of one another, the Hameaux des Bois, Les Tines, and Les Praz; the first being almost in contact with the glacier, whose final slope has a vertical height of at least 1800 feet, down which the ice descends half shattered, half continuous, twisted into wild shapes, and traversed by countless fissures; whilst on the right the precipice above the source of the Arveyron raises its bare forehead without even a stunted tree or a blade of grass, for its surface is continually furrowed by avalanches, and its hollows washed clean by foaming cascades."—J. D. Forbes's *Mont Blanc*.

5½ ARGENTIÈRE. Inns: Couronne; Bellevue. 3965 feet above 17½ the sea level. Near the termination of the great glacier of the same name.

7½ LA TOUR (4815 feet above the sea level), near the glacier of 16½ the same name, separated from the Argentièrè glacier by the Aiguille of Argentièrè. Here also the carriage road ceases.

11½ COL DE BALME (7231 feet above the sea level), between 11½ France and Switzerland. Inns: Suisse; Col de Balme. Here a halt is generally made to rest and admire the view. From the Col descend to the village of Trient, passing by the chalets of the Herbagères (6680

CHAMONIX
MILES FROM

ARGENTIÈRE—TÊTE NOIRE.

MARTIGNY
MILES TO

feet). From Trient the road diverging westward leads to the Tête Noire. About an hour's walk from Trient is the glacier of the same name, well spread out, and with few ramifications.

17 COL DE TRIENT or the FORCLAZ PASS (4997 feet above 6 the sea level, with an inn. In descending this Col a fine view is had of the valley of the Rhone.

Several small villages are now passed, the last being Martigny le Bourg, about 20 minutes' walk from

23 MARTIGNY-LA-VILLE (1575 feet above the sea level). See p. 86.

CHAMONIX TO MARTIGNY,

By the TÊTE NOIRE (height, 3917 feet above the sea level, or 472 feet above Chamonix). Distance, 23 miles. Time by mule, 8 hours, including a halt of 2 hours at the Tête Noire hotel.

See Map of Lake Geneva, Chamonix, and Mont Blanc, page 59.

CHAMONIX
MILES FROMMARTIGNY
MILES TO

CHAMONIX. For tariff see page 68, Excursion 11 on the list. 23
Carriage road as far as Argentièrre, the rest by mule-path.

After having passed the Glacier des Bois the traveller arrives at

5½ ARGENTIÈRE (3965 feet above the sea level). Inns: 17½
Couronne; Bellevue, near the glacier of the same name. At this village the road from Chamonix to Martigny by the Tête Noire separates from the road by the Col de Balme; the former diverging northward towards the hamlet of Tréléchant, within about a mile from the summit of the Pass of Les Montets (5037 feet). A short way down this pass, near the hamlet of Poyaz, is the entrance into the wild and barren valley of Bérard, with the fine cascade of the Eau Noire or Eau de Bérard, about 1½ mile distant. Near the falls is an inn.

9½ VALLORCINE (pop. 770, and 2332 feet above the sea level). 13½
A poor village, protected by walls from avalanches. The scenery now becomes wild and picturesque. About half a mile farther, at a small inn called "A la Cascade," a path diverges to the right leading to the falls of the Barbarine (327 feet high).

13½ PASS of the TÊTE NOIRE (3917 feet). Inn: Tête Noire. 9½

CHAMONIX
MILES FROM

TOUR OF MONT BLANC.

MARTIGNY
MILES TO

' From this the path winds round the base of the Tete Noire down into the forest below, and reaches the village of

^{15½} TRIENT. Here the Tete Noire route rejoins the Col de ^{7½} Balme route.

¹⁷ COL DE TRIENT (4997 feet). During the descent a fine ⁶ view is had of the valley of the Rhone.

Some small villages are now passed, the last being Martigny-le-Bourg, 20 minutes' walk from

²³ MARTIGNY-LA-VILLE (1575 feet above the sea level). See page 86.

THE TOUR OF MONT BLANC.

Consisting of CHAMONIX to COURMAYEUR ; and from COURMAYEUR to MARTIGNY, by the Val Ferret. Distance, 94 miles ; but if the starting-place be reckoned from Martigny it is 117 miles.

See Map of Lake Geneva, Chamonix, and Mont Blanc, page 59.

CHAMONIX to COURMAYEUR. Distance, 56 miles, walked in from 22 to 25 hours. Mule-path all the way. Guide necessary. See tariff on page 68. Principal pass, the Col de Bonhomme, 8195 feet, 31 miles from Chamonix and 25 from Courmayeur. Best resting-places for the night : Contamines, 18 miles from Chamonix ; and Chapiu, 35 miles from Chamonix and 21 from Courmayeur.

N.B.—From Courmayeur to Aosta it is 27 miles by diligence—time 5 hours ; and from Aosta to Ivrea other 42 miles by diligence. At Ivrea take rail for Turin. See Index and Railway Map on the fly-leaf.

CHAMONIX
MILES FROMCOURMAYEUR (4211 feet)
MILES TO

CHAMONIX, 3445 feet above the sea level. See page 67. ⁵⁸ The road passes by the Glacier des Bossons, bounded on the east by a steep grassy hill, rising to the foot of the Aiguille du Midi, where it is surmounted by the Glacier des Pélerins. The western side of Les Bossons is bounded by the Montagne de la Côte, a narrow steep ridge of rock separating it from the Glacier de Tacconay.

⁵ LES OUCHES or HOUCHES (pop. 2000). *Hotel*: Des Glaciers. ⁵¹

CHAMONIX
MILES FROM

COL DE BONHOMME.

COURMAYEUR
MILES TO

Here the mule-path is taken, leading in a south-west direction to the chalets of Lavouet and Belleface, to the

¹⁰ PASS or COL DE VOZA, 5940 feet. Off the road, and 1000 feet ⁴⁶ higher, is the Pavillon de Bellevue, commanding extensive views of Chamonix, Mont Blanc, and the glacier of Bionnassay. From the Col the path passes down by Bionnassay, 4365 feet, to Bionnay, the limit of the zone of the cherry and apple trees, 3190 feet above the sea level. From Bionnay a path leads to St. Gervais, 5½ hours distant, but the road to be taken goes southward to the Col de Bonhomme, by La Chapelle and Contamines.

¹⁸ CONTAMINES (pop. 1000. *Inns*: Bonhomme; l'Union), ³⁸ 3944 feet above the sea level, in front of Mont Joli. This is one of the villages where those making the tour of Mont Blanc spend the night. In the neighbourhood is the chapel of Notre Dame de la Gorge, visited by pilgrims. Shortly afterwards the defile narrows between steep rocks of gneiss, clothed with larches and pines. Down the valley rushes a torrent, which is crossed immediately above a waterfall; and shortly afterwards, in an upland pastoral country, is

^{22½} NANT BORRANT (4560 feet), a collection of huts, with a poor ^{33½} inn, 2 hours' walk from Contamines. Above Nant Borrant the valley again contracts, and the path traversing the forest and meadow reaches the chalets of Mont Joli and those of Mont Joie, in the neighbourhood of the imposing glacier of Trélatête.

After this commences the most arduous portion of the route, the ascent of the steep rocky slopes which lead up to the

³¹ COL DE BONHOMME, 8195 feet above the sea level, "one of ³⁵ the most dreary passes in the Alps, and in bad weather dreaded by the guides. From the summit a road descends to the valley of Beaufort; but the path to Courmayeur continues for about an hour, nearly on the same level, to a point called La Croix de Bonhomme, commanding a striking view. Immediately before the spectator is the very deep valley of Bonneval, which takes its rise at the foot of the Col de la Seigne, and which, turning sharply at the Chalets of Chapiu (whose position may be seen at an immense depth below), forms a very wild and uninhabited gorge, extending nearly to Bourg St. Maurice, in the valley of the Isère. By this route the traveller reaches the pass of the Little St. Bernard, which he may traverse to the Val d'Aoste. If, on the other

CHAMONIX
MILES FROM

COL DE LA SEIGNE.

COURMAYEUR
MILES TO

hand, he wish to reach Courmayeur directly, he may either descend from the Croix de Bonhomme to Chapiu, and ascend to the Hameau du Glacier at the head of the valley, or he may cross the Col des Fours (8892 feet), which conducts him by a shorter but rougher road ; or, finally, he may scramble along the rocks by an intermediate path, without descending so low as Chapiu. The passage of the Col des Fours is still more savage than that of the Bonhomme, and 850 feet higher.

"The longest but most preferable of these routes, on account of its greater facility, is by the mule-track which descends to " *

35½ CHAPIEUX or CHAPIU, 4974 feet. *Inns* : Soleil ; Le Repos 20½ des Voyageurs ; Pavillon. In this poor hamlet travellers generally spend the night.

The mule-path leading southward crosses the Little St. Bernard into France. See page 464 in the "South of France," by C. B. Black.

From Chapiu the path ascends a glen to the dirty hamlet of

40½ MOTTET or MOTET (6000 feet). *Inns* : Repos des 15½ Voyageurs ; Ancien Hotel. From Motet the traveller proceeds to ascend by an easy but tedious path to the

44 COL DE LA SEIGNE (8422 feet above the sea level), "com- 12 manding a grand view of the Allée Blanche, as well as of the great masses of the chain of Mont Blanc, which bound it on the left. Mont Blanc itself presents a singular appearance in this direction, and would not be easily recognised by those who know it only in a northern or eastern direction. The western and southern faces are very steep, although not so absolutely precipitous as they would appear to be when viewed in front. The former falls abruptly towards the Glacier de Miage ; the latter in the direction of the Cramont, or into the Allée Blanche itself. The bottom of the valley is here not more than 4000 English feet above the sea ; consequently, this colossal mountain rises above it at a very short horizontal distance, and no less than 11,700 feet of vertical height, which, though not an unbroken precipice, is composed entirely of steep and savage rock, upon which the snow cannot lie for any extent. Its aspect is, therefore, far more imminent and imposing than on the side of Chamouni, where the eye is greatly deceived as to the actual *distance* of the top, and consequently as to its height. But here the details rather aid the perspective, and when seen

* *Tour of Mont Blanc*, by Professor J. D. Forbes.

GLACIER DE MIAGE.

in profile from the Col de la Seigne, (*d*) the stupendous buttresses by which the mountain is supported, and especially one prodigious Aiguille of granite, called Mont Péteret, come out in bold relief. The two conspicuous summits which appear near the foreground of the view, a little higher than the Col de la Seigne, are the Pyramids Calcaires de l'Allée Blanche of Saussure. (*a*) They are upon the left hand in descending. It is a walk of nearly 6 hours from the top of the Col de la Seigne to Courmayeur by Lake Combal (5774 feet), and the villages of Assy and La Saxe; during which we traverse the entire length of the Allée Blanche. Within 1830 feet below the Col are the first chalets, where milk and other refreshments may be had."



THE GLACIER DE MIAGE AND ITS MORAINE.

a, Pyramides Calcaires.*c*, Glacier de Miage.*b*, Glacier de l'Allée Blanche.*d*, Col de Seigne.

"In the neighbourhood of Lake Combal we approach the moraine of the glacier de Miage (*c*), perhaps the most extraordinary in the whole Alps. Beyond this glacier the valley widens, and becomes more romantic and less savage. Trees appear on both sides, especially on the right, where the forest is very fine, and clothes all the northern slope of a remarkable hill, with a conical summit called the Mont Chetif, or Pain de Sucre, which is composed of granite, although separated from the great chain

CHAMONIX
MILES FROM

COURMAYEUR.

COURMAYEUR
MILES TO

by secondary rocks. The paths through these woods are truly beautiful. That leading to Courmayeur, after attaining some height above the torrent, proceeds nearly on a level, until, emerging from the trees, we come into full view of the majestic Glacier de la Brenva, which, formed in a hollow to the east of Mont Blanc, pours its mass into the valley, which it has, in a good measure, filled up with its moraine, forming a kind of bridge, which it has pushed before it, and on which it bestrides obliquely the Allée Blanche, abutting against its opposite side, at the foot of the Mont Chetif.

"A chapel, dedicated to Notre Dame de la Guérison, stands on the right-hand side of the way, exactly opposite to the ice; and another steep descent conducts us again to the bank of the river, which here turns abruptly, after its confluence with the stream of the Val Ferret, into a ravine, cutting the range of the Pain de Sucre. The united streams are passed by a wooden bridge at the Baths of la Saxe, and twenty minutes more brings the traveller to the beautifully situated village of

⁵⁶ COURMAYEUR (4211 feet above the sea level), the highest considerable village in the great valley of Aosta. It is frequented by the Piedmontese in considerable numbers every summer, both on account of the mineral springs in its neighbourhood, and for the sake of the exquisite freshness of its climate."—Forbes's *Tour of Mont Blanc*.

Here too we find again comfortable hotels, such as the Hotel Royal; Angelo; Mont Blanc; Union. A public coach leaves daily for Aosta by St. Didier. Fare 7 francs; time 5 hours. See page 84.

"The mineral waters of Courmayeur rise from alluvium, and are saline and purgative.

"Those of La Saxe rise in the defile by which the Doire issues from the base of Mont Blanc, and are sulphurous.

"4 miles below Courmayeur, at St. Didier, is another bathing house formerly much more frequented, and which is supplied by a hot spring issuing in the deep and picturesque ravine immediately adjoining, through which a torrent descends from the Little St. Bernard.

"Six different routes diverge from Courmayeur—the road to Aosta; that of the Little St. Bernard; the Allée Blanche; the Col du Géant; the Col Ferret; and the Col de Serène, leading to the Great St. Bernard."—Forbes's *Tour of Mont Blanc*.

Excursions.—To the Glacier of La Brenva, for which a short

THE CRAMONT.

day is sufficient. It may be completely seen from a convenient mule-road, which traverses the Allée Blanche at scarcely 3 miles from Courmayeur.

To the Glacier de Miage.—This icy torrent is shot out, as it were, through a narrow valley, from the very entrails of the chain of Mont Blanc.

“To the top of the **Cramont** (9081 feet above the sea level) the route usually followed is to descend the valley of the Doire as far as St. Didier, 4 miles distant, and to ascend the Cramont by its southern slope.

“The first stage of the journey is on the mule-path of the Little St. Bernard, which rapidly ascends the ravine whence the hot spring issues. On this road is one of the grandest bursts of scenery in the Alps—that, namely, which is enjoyed in descending from La Thuille (4 miles from St. Didier, on the road to the Little St. Bernard), at the instant that the Aiguille du Géant, the Grande Jorasse, and the whole of the eastern chain of Mont Blanc, come first into view. The road is soon after left, and a long but easy path, through meadows, brings the traveller insensibly above the level of the adjoining hills. At length the highest irrigation is passed, and a full hour's ascent remains over the short turf, by which the top of the Cramont may easily be reached in 4 hours from St. Didier.

“From the summit,” adds Professor Forbes, “I could inspect minutely the forms and details, both of the nearer and more distant objects—Mont Blanc, with its glaciers; the pass of the Col du Géant, exactly opposite to me, on which, with the glass, I could discover almost every step, and every difficulty of the road; and, to the eastwards, the summits of Mont Cervin and Monte Rosa.”—*Tour of Mont Blanc*, by Professor Forbes.

For Courmayeur to Chamousset by the Little St. Bernard, see page 462 in the “South of France,” by C. B. Black.

COURMAYEUR TO MARTIGNY,

By the VAL and COL DE FERRET or FERREX. Distance 38 miles, and from 12 to 15 hours' walking.

This is the shortest way of returning to Martigny for those making the tour of Mont Blanc. Guide necessary the length of Ville d'Issert.

COL DE FERRET.

COURMAYEUR
MILES FROM

COURMAYEUR TO MARTIGNY.

MARTIGNY
MILES TOCOURMAYEUR, 4211 feet. 38

The Val Ferret, which may be called a continuation northward of the Allée Blanche to the Col Ferret or Ferrex, has no varied scenery; and although there are numerous glaciers on the west side they do not descend far, while the mural precipices of the Jorasses, which separate this valley from the tributaries of the Mer de Glace, although magnificent at a distance, rise here so completely overhead as to conceal their own elevation and the lofty summits by which they are crowned.

Eastward from the glacier of La Brenva, we have first the glacier of Mont Frety, and then that of Entrèves with the Mont Frety between.

6 PRE SÉC. Here are some poor chalets, situated 5400 feet 32 above the sea level, just at the extremity of the ridge which separates the Glacier de Rochefort, descending from the Aiguilles Marbrées, from the Glacier de la Grande Jorasse, from the flanks of which mighty mountain it descends. Next follow the glaciers Ferrasse from the Petite Jorasse, and the glaciers Ebolement and Triolet, which rise nearly opposite to the head of the glacier Lechaud. The highest glacier in the valley is the Mont Dolent glacier, descending from the mountain of the same name, 12,566 feet.

11½ COL DE FERRET, 8320 feet above the sea level, between 26½ Mont Dolent on the north-west, and the Grand Doile on the south-east.

“There are two passages of the Col Ferret—the Petit Ferret, which is a footpath, and the horse road, which is more circuitous. It is five hours’ walk from Courmayeur to the Col. The path of the Petit Ferret is close to the junction of the limestone and granite. The view from the Col de Ferret, looking back, or southwards, is remarkably fine. The prodigious outworks which sustain the mass of Mont Blanc on the southern side are more conspicuous here than from any other point, especially the Mont Péteret, which stands out like a majestic Gothic pinnacle. From hence, as from the Col de la Seigne, we see how far this side of the chain is from being an absolute precipice, as it appears

COURMAYEUR
MILES FROM

LA FOLIAZ.

MARTIGNY
MILES TO

when viewed in front, as from the Cramont. The descent of the Swiss Val Ferret to Orsières offers no great interest, and it is of most tedious length. On the right hand is seen the passage of the Col de Fenêtres, leading to the Great St. Bernard, by which the produce of the valley, and especially firewood, the property of the convent, is conveyed with the aid of mules.

"Several glaciers are passed on the left; since, however, the side of the valley is exceedingly steep, several of these are only seen peeping over the precipices. One of them, the Glacier de Salena or Saleinoz, rising from the side of the Aiguille du Tour, 1184 feet, and entering the Swiss Val Ferret at the hamlet of the Praz-le-Fort, has deposited in it an immense transversal moraine."—*Tour of Mont Blanc*, by Professor Forbes.

¹⁷ LA FOLIAZ or FOLLY. A group of huts, with an inn ²¹ where refreshments can be had, near the ramifications of the Glacier Mont Dolent or Neuvaz, and 5240 feet above the sea level.

About 1485 feet below Folly is the hamlet of Praz-le-Fort referred to above. From Praz-le-Fort, half-an-hour's walking brings the traveller to the

^{23½} VILLE D'ISSERT. At this hamlet the road becomes practi- ^{14½} cable for light vehicles.

²⁶ ORSIÈRES (pop. 3000). At the junction of the Dranses of ¹² Entremont and of Ferret, 2894 feet above the sea level. *Inns*: Alpes; Couronne; Lion.

At this village the road from the Col de Ferret joins the road from Martigny to Aosta by the Great St. Bernard: distance 47 miles. See Route H, page 87.

From Orsières a coach starts every afternoon for Martigny—time two hours.

³⁰ SEMBRANCHIER. *Inn*: Kreuz, situated to the south-west ⁸ of Mont Catogne, 8461 feet above the sea level.

³⁸ MARTIGNY. 1575 feet above the sea level. See page 86.

This last excursion completes the series of journeys which form the Tour of Mont Blanc. They are—

COURMAYEUR TO AOSTA.

1. **Martigny to Chamonix**, either by the Col de Balme Distance.
or the Tête Noire, 6 hours. Pages 73-74 23 miles.
2. **Chamonix to Courmayeur**, by the Col de Bonhomme,
25 hours. Page 75 56 „
3. **Courmayeur to Martigny**, by the Col Ferret, 15 hours.
Page 80. 38 „

Time, not including halts, 46 hours 117 miles.

Some prefer, instead of returning by the Col Ferret, to proceed from **Courmayeur to Aosta**, distance 27 miles ; and from **Aosta to return to Martigny** by the Pass of the Great St. Bernard, distance 47 miles (see Route H, Geneva to Italy by the Great St. Bernard) ; in which case the total distance will be 153 miles, and time, not including halts, 56 to 60 hours. See page 88.

COURMAYEUR TO AOSTA.

Distance, 27 miles by diligence. Fare, 7 fr. Time, 5 hours.

See **Map of Lake Geneva, Chamonix, and Mont Blanc**, p. 59.

The whole road lies through an interesting country.

From **Aosta** diligence to **Ivrea**, whence rail to **Turin**, 36 miles westwards ; or rail to **Milan**, 100 miles eastwards. See the Map of Switzerland, and the Index and Railway Map. For **Milan** see page 130.

COURMAYEUR
MILES FROM

AOSTA (2014 feet)
MILES TO

COURMAYEUR, 4211 feet above the sea level. 27

A lighter vehicle generally conveys passengers to **Pré St. Didier**, where they enter the diligence.

^{4½} **PRÉ ST. DIDIER**, on the Doire. Inns : Poste ; Pavillon. 22½
Junction here with road over the Little St. Bernard Pass to **Chamouset**. See page 464 in Black's "South of France."

^{8½} **MORGEX**. Inn : Lion d'Or. Junction with the path over 18½
the Great St. Bernard by the Col de la Serena. Beyond are the ruins of the Castle of **Chatelard**. About 3 miles farther is the village of **Salle**, from which there is an admirable view of **Mont Blanc**.

^{16½} **ARVIER**. Castle of the 13th century. Good wine. 10½

²⁰ **VILLENEUVE**, picturesquely situated near the ruins of the 7
Chatel Argent.

COURMAYEUR
MILES FROM

AOSTA.

AOSTA
MILES TO

27 AOSTA (pop. 8000), 2014 feet above the sea level. *Hotels* : Mont Blanc ; Couronne ; Ecu du Valais ; Italie ; Poste. Junction with road across the Great St. Bernard to Martigny. Distance from the Hospice, 18½ miles. See Route H, Geneva to Italy by the Pass of the Great St. Bernard, page 88.

Aosta is 40 miles south-west from Bourg St. Maurice, on the French side of the Little St. Bernard Pass. See page 463 in Black's "South of France."

Aosta, the ancient Augusta Salassorum, said to have been founded B.C. 1158, is situated at the confluence of the Buttier with the Doire. It contains a Roman triumphal arch in a good state of preservation, a bridge almost entirely hidden under some houses, and a gate with two facades. The cathedral has a curious portal. The floor of the choir is in mosaic. The church of St. Ours is very ancient. The Hotel de Ville is a modern building in the Market Place. The valley of Aosta is famous for its mineral and vegetable products, and has immense pine forests, mines of iron, lead, copper, and silver, and marble quarries.

Diligence daily between Aosta and Ivrea, 42 miles southwards—time, 9 hours. At about 15 miles from Aosta this coach passes **Chatillon** (pop. 3100, and 1690 feet above the sea level). *Inns* : Palais Royal and Lion d'Or. 13 miles from Chatillon is the dirty little village of **Bard**, with the fort perched on a rock, which almost completely checked Napoleon I. after having crossed the Great St. Bernard in May 1800. The troops could have avoided it, but for the artillery this was impossible. The fort was summoned and cannonaded, but in vain. At last the French covered the street of the village immediately below the fort with straw and small branches, and thus got the cannons quietly dragged past, during a dark night, without attracting the notice of the garrison. Had the fort opened its fire and delayed the army longer, all the advantages of this bold and wonderful march across the Alps would have been lost. 13 miles north from Ivrea and 1 mile south from Bard, is **Donnas** (pop. 2000), romantically situated on the Dora. After this the diligence passes St. Martin, the most charming spot on the whole route ; and then **Settemio Vittone** (pop. 2000), 3 miles from Ivrea. From Ivrea take rail to Turin. See Route 24A, Turin to Venice, page 464, in Black's "South of France."

Ivrea (pop. 10,000, and 770 feet above the sea level). *Hotels* : Europa ; Lion d'Or. With a citadel, fort, and an old cathedral.

ROUTE H.

From Chatillon, Zermatt is 29 miles distant. See under Zermatt to Chatillon by the Pass of St. Théodule. Page 99.

ROUTE H.

GENEVA TO AOSTA, OR GENEVA TO ITALY,

BY THE PASS OF THE GREAT ST. BERNARD, 8131 feet above the sea level (Ball). Distance 128 miles.

Rail from Geneva to Martigny, 1575 feet above the sea level, and 80 miles from Geneva. Coach from Martigny to St. Pierre, 3783 feet above Martigny, and 20 miles southward. Mule path from St. Pierre over the pass to St. Remy on the Italian side; distance 13 miles. From St. Remy to Aosta; distance 15 miles by coach road. From Aosta diligence to Ivrea, 42 miles southward; whence rail to Turin, distance 36 miles westward, or to Milan, 100 miles eastwards. See Route 24A, Turin to Venice, page 464, in "Black's South of France."

Travellers who have not visited Lake Geneva should take the steamboat to Villeneuve. For the description of the places passed on the Lake see Tour round Lake Geneva, page 59. From Villeneuve take rail to Martigny. Those who have seen the lake should go from Geneva to Martigny by rail. The Great St. Bernard Route is generally considered one of the most interesting of the Alpine passes, although not the most comfortable.

See Map of Lake Geneva, Chamonix, and Mont Blanc, page 59.

| GENEVA MILES FROM | | AOSTA (1962 feet) MILES TO |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | GENEVA, 1260 feet above the sea level. See page 53. | 128 |
| 8½ | COPPET. See Tour round Lake Geneva. ,, | 119½ |
| 14½ | NYON. ,, ,, ,, | 113½ |
| 30½ | MORGES. ,, ,, ,, | 97½ |
| 38 | LAUSANNE. See Route G, page 52. | 90 |
| 44 | CULLY. See Tour round Lake Geneva, page 61. | 84 |

| GENEVA MILES FROM | ROUTE H—MARTIGNY-LA-VILLE. | AOSTA MILES TO |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|
| <u>50</u> | VEVEY. See Tour round Lake Geneva, p. 61. | <u>78</u> |
| <u>53</u> | CLARENS. „ „ „ 63. | <u>75</u> |
| <u>53½</u> | VERNEX-MONTREUX. „ „ 63. | <u>74½</u> |
| <u>55</u> | VEYTAUX CHILLON. „ „ 63. | <u>73</u> |
| <u>56½</u> | VILLENEUVE. „ „ 64. | <u>71½</u> |
| <u>68</u> | BEX. „ „ 65. | <u>60</u> |
| <u>71</u> | ST. MAURICE. „ „ 65. | <u>57</u> |

74 EVIONNAZ, 2½ miles beyond, near the village of Barma, 54
and on the right or south side of the road is the fall of the Pissevache
or Sallenche, 210 feet high.

79½ VERNAYAZ. This is the station to stop at to visit the 48½
Pissevache Fall. Fee to ascend to the rock over the fall ½ fr. From
this place is seen the glacier of Mont Velan, 12,353 feet (Ball), the
culminating point of the St. Bernard group, called also Mont St.
Bernard. From Vernayaz the gorge of the Trient is also visited ;
entrance fee 1 fr.

80 MARTIGNY-LA-VILLE (pop. 2000 and 1575 feet above 48
the sea level). Omnibus to the hotels ½ fr.

Hotels.—Hotel-Clerc ; and Hotel de la Tour, both near the post-
office ; Grande-Maison Poste ; Hotel du Cygne. Near the station the
Hotel Bellevue.

For Chamonix to Martigny by the Col de Balme, see page 73.

„ „ Tête Noire, see page 74.

For Martigny to Italy by the Simplon, see page 89.

The situation of Martigny, at the entrance of the valley of the
Rhône, and at the junction of the roads from Geneva, Chamonix, the
Great St. Bernard, and the Simplon, renders it an important station
for the tourist, although otherwise an uninteresting and unhealthy
town. The principal excursion in the neighbourhood is to the Pierre à
Voir, 8124 feet high (Ball). Time to ascend 5 hours ; to descend 3.
Guide, 8 fr.

From Martigny a coach runs to Bourg St. Pierre. It starts at

GENEVA
MILES FROM

ROUTE H—ST. PIERRE-LE-BOURG.

AOSTA
MILES TO

7.45 A.M. and arrives at 10.45 A.M. Fare $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr. Engage seats the day before. The road to the Great St. Bernard ascends the valley of the Dranse, and passing Martigny-le-Bourg arrives at

88 SAINT BRANCHIER or SEMBRANCHIER (pop. 800, and 40 2330 feet above the sea level). *Inn* : Kreuz. On the Dranse, at the junction of the valleys of Entremont and Bagnes, with the Pierre à Voir to the east and Mont Catogne to the west. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of some old castles. See also page 82.

92 ORSIÈRES (pop. 3000, and 2894 feet). *Inns* : Alpes ; 38 Couronne ; Lion. Junction with the road by the Col de Ferret to Courmayeur, 26 miles southwards. See page 82.

The road now winds its way upwards, passing several hamlets, and arrives at

96½ LIDDES (pop. 1500, and 4390 feet—Ball). Here the road 31½ becomes steeper.

100 ST. PIERRE-LE-BOURG (pop. 1500, and 5358 feet—Ball). 28 *Inns* : Croix Blanche ; Cheval Blanc ; au Dejeuner de Napoléon.

A poor village, with a church of the 11th century, and a Roman milestone, or, as some think, a memorial column to Constantine II. Here the coach stops, though the road is still practicable for wheeled vehicles the length of Cantine de Proz, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles farther, and 654 feet higher.

Guides and mules should be engaged here for the Hospice and St. Remy.

A mule takes 3 hours to go from this to the Hospice, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours from the Hospice to St. Remy.

It was from the 15th to the 21st of May 1800, that the French army of 30,000 men, under Consul Buonaparte, crossed this then nearly impracticable part of the pass, justly accounted one of the most extraordinary achievements in warfare, for it must be remembered that in May winter still reigns in these regions, and storms of snow, ice, and whirlwinds, had to be encountered as well as the natural difficulties.

103½ CANTINE DE PROZ (5912 feet), with a small inn situated 24½ on the plain of Proz. To the left is the Petit Velan, with the glacier de Proz, and towering above it the great Mont Velan (12,353 feet).

From this hamlet the mule-path commences, and ascending the

GENEVA
MILES FROM

ROUTE H—GREAT ST. BERNARD.

AOSTA
MILES TO

wild Défilé de Marengo, crosses the Dranse by the bridge of Nudri, and reaches the

¹⁰⁹ HOSPICE of the GREAT ST. BERNARD (8131 feet above ¹⁹ the sea level—Ball), on the crest of the pass, consisting of a large massive three-storeyed stone edifice with a smaller building opposite called the Hotel of St. Louis, used for lady guests, and gentlemen with ladies.

Every traveller is courteously received by Monsieur the Clavandier, and as no charge is made, a sum should be left in the poor's box of the church equal at least to the hotel charges. In this church is the tomb of the French general Dessaix. On the monument is the following inscription: "*A Dessaix; mort a la bataille de Marengo.*" The body was brought hither from Milan by order of Napoleon, who erected this interesting piece of sculpture to commemorate the heroic death of his friend.

The Hospice was founded by St. Bernard of Menthon on Lake Annecy, in 962, and is kept by ten monks of the Augustine order, who live here throughout the whole year. These benevolent men search out unfortunate persons, lost in the snow, and in this humane work are aided by large dogs, which, in spite of impenetrable fogs and clouds of snow, are always able to pursue the right road. Mean winter temperature 17°5 Fahrenheit.

Just beyond the Hospice, on the road to Aosta, is a small lake, frozen nine months in the year, and a column marking the boundary between Switzerland and Italy. From this the road descends by the Vacherie or pasture-land of the convent to

¹¹⁸ ST. REMY, a poor village, and Italian custom-house station, ¹⁵ about 1½ hour from the Hospice. Inn: Hotel des Alpes Pennines.

From St. Remy a path extends to Courmayeur by the Val and Col Ferret. Time 10 hours' walking. There is a carriage road between St. Remy and Aosta. One-horse carriage to Aosta 10 francs; two persons 12 francs. Time 3 hours.

In about one hour St. Oyen is reached, and in 20 minutes more

¹¹⁸ ETROUBLES. Inn: Ecu de France. The road then passes ¹⁰ Chenoz, Cluse, and Gignod (2785 feet above the sea level), commanding fine views, and in a fertile country.

¹²⁸ AOSTA, 2014 feet above the sea level (pop. 8000).

ROUTE I.

Coach daily to Ivrea, 42 miles southwards, whence rail to Turin or Milan. For description of Aosta, see page 84.

ROUTE I.

GENEVA TO ARONA, by the SIMPLON PASS.

Distance, 212 miles by steamboat, railway, and diligence ; or by railway and diligence only. Time, 30 hours.

Arona, on Lake Maggiore, is 86 miles north-east by rail from Turin, and 42 miles north-west by rail from Milan.

For Time-table see under "Genève, St. Maurice, Martigny et l'Italie," in the "Guide Privat," 30 centimes, sold all over Geneva.

See Map of Lake Geneva, Chamonix, and Mont Blanc, p. 59.

GENEVA
MILES FROM

ARONA
MILES TO

GENEVA. Approached from Paris by Route 16, page 359 in ²¹² Black's "North of France ;" passing the towns of Dijon, Macon, Bourg, Ambérieux, and Culoz. For description of Geneva see page 53.

Travellers who have not seen Lake Geneva should take the steamboat to Villeneuve or Bouveret, and from either of these places take the rail to Leuk terminus, 110 miles from Geneva, whence the remainder of the journey has to be performed by diligence. For the description of the towns passed on the lake and on the railway the length of St. Maurice, see the Tour round Lake Geneva, page 59.

⁷¹ ST. MAURICE. See page 65. ¹⁴¹

^{79½} VERNAYAZ. Station to visit the Pissevache. See page 86. ^{132½}

⁸⁰ MARTIGNY (pop. 2000, and 1578 feet above the sea level). ¹³²
For description see page 86.

⁸⁶ SAXON-LES-BAINS, with a handsome mineral bath estab- ¹²⁶
lishment, provided with a Casino and Hotel des Bains. The active principle of the water is produced by the iodine and bromine, which are found to be especially efficacious in cutaneous diseases.

GENEVA
MILES FROM

ROUTE I—SION.

ARONA
MILES TO

The great excursion of this place is to the Pierre à Voir, 8124 feet above the sea level, descended in 25 minutes in sledges from the top.

The Mont de Vent is also visited. Saxon-les-Bains is at certain seasons infested with troublesome midges.

⁸⁹ RIDDES, with a view of Mont Moevran, 10,044 feet; and the ¹²³
Haut de Cry, 9698 feet.

⁹² ARDON, near the opening of the Val de Lizerne. ¹²⁰

⁹⁹ SION, or SITTEN (pop. 3000, and 1732 feet above the sea ¹¹³
level). *Hotels*: Lion d'Or; Poste. Pension Muston, where the grape cure is carried on.

This, the capital of the Haut Valais, is built partly on the Rhone and partly on the Sitten, and on the sides of three isolated hills. On the lowest stands the castle called the Majoria, in which the bishop resides; and on the highest, 580 feet above the town, is the castle of Tourbillon, commanding a magnificent view of the valley.

From Sion a path leads up the picturesque valleys of Erin to Evolena, 16 miles distant, which is continued 49 miles farther to Aosta, by Arolla, Prarayen, and Biona. See Ball's *Western Alps*. Evolena is 8 hours distant from Sion. Its neighbourhood presents a very lively and fertile appearance, the valley being broad and well watered, covered with pasture, and studded with barns and chalets up to a great height on both sides.

A mule-path, extending northward from Sion by the Pass of Sanetsch, leads in about 8 or 10 hours to G'steig, 22 miles northwards. The road is very interesting, presenting great variety of scenery. The *summit* of the pass, called **Kreuzboden**, 7370 feet above the sea, is a wild, rocky, solitary plain, 3 or 4 miles long, barely relieved by a few patches of vegetation; but it offers a magnificent prospect.

The valley of G'steig has several lateral valleys, of which the most important are—The **Kalberhöfni**, which terminates in the **Rüblihorn** (7569 feet), and in the **Gummfluh** (8070 feet). The **Meyelsgrund**, to the south of the former, and extending to the magnificent pastures of the **Gummalp**. The Scherzisthal, still more to the south, containing the pretty lake called **Arnensee** (5072 feet), nearly 1½ mile in circumference, and the **Arnenhorn**, rising to the south-west to an elevation of 7823 feet. All these valleys are traversed by wild torrents, which join the Sarine, watering the principal valley. The fourth valley opens to the south-west of G'steig, and affords by the **Pillon** or **Pilleberg** (5092 feet, 6 hours distant from G'steig) a most convenient route to the interesting

GENEVA
MILES FROM

ROUTE I—LEUK.

ARONA
MILES TO

and picturesque **Valley des Ormonds**, in the canton of Vaud. This pass displays a great variety of beautiful scenery. The view of the magnificent **Glaciers of the Diablerets** (10,666 feet) is particularly grand. From the Val des Ormonds there is a good road by Sepey (Hotel des Alpes) to Aigle, remarkable for the boldness of its construction along the face of great rocks. For Aigle see page 64.

106½ **SIERRE** or **SIDERS** (pop. 1100, and 1815 feet above the sea **105½** level).

Hotels: Soleil d'Or; Baur; Bellevue.

A clean village, situated in a fertile country, with good wine but bad water.

110 **LEUK** or **LOUECHE** (pop. 1500, and 2608 feet above the sea **102** level). On the confluence of the Rhone with the Dala.

Inns: Hotel de la Couronne, etc.

From Leuk, passengers for Brieg, the Simplon, and Arona, take the diligence.

Diligences at this station await passengers also for the **Bains de Louèche** (pop. 600, and 4640 feet above the sea level). Time 2½ hours. Fare 7 fr. Season between May and October.

The principal hotels at the Bains de Louèche are—Alpes, Bellevue, France, Grand Bain, Union, Maison Blanche, Kreuz, etc.

There are twenty-three hot mineral springs: that of St. Laurence has a temperature of 143° Fahrenheit, and they are recommended for cutaneous diseases and scrofula. Among the curiosities of the environs may be mentioned "the Ladders," leading to the village of **Albinen** or **Arbignon**; "the Cascade de la Dala," 25 minutes, very picturesque; the **Torrenthorn** (8689 feet), of easy access (4 hours up, 3 hours down), and affording an admirable view.

At Leuk there is a tariff fixed by the local authorities for guides and horses to all the places in the neighbourhood. The most important of the long excursions is to Thun by the Gemmi Pass (2915 feet higher than Leuk), Schwarenbach, Kandersteg, and Frutigen, distance 39 miles, of which the portion from Leuk to Frutigen, distance 24 miles, is by mule-path. See also under Thun, page 32.

115 **TURTMAN** or **TOURTMAGNE** (pop. 600, and 2210 feet **97** above the sea level).

Inns: Lion d'Or; Poste; Sonne. Within half a mile from the

GENEVA
MILES FROM

ROUTE I—SIMPLON PASS.

ARONA
MILES TO

inn is a very beautiful waterfall. Southward from Turtman a road leads up the valley to Zentum, at the foot of the Turtman glacier, resting on the flanks of the Weisshorn, 14,812 feet. At the head of the parallel valley, to the west, is the Zinal glacier, flowing from the sides of the Dent Blanche, 13,500 feet above the sea level. Beyond it is the Dent d'Erin.

124 VIEGE or VISP (pop. 700, and 2370 feet above the sea level). **88**

A small village, in a marshy unhealthy district, on the Visp, a stream which issues from the great glacier of Monte Rosa out of an ice cavern, and is joined at Stalden by the Saas from the parallel valley.

These two valleys—viz. the St. Nicholas Valley and the Saas Valley—form the approaches to Monte Rosa. See page 98.

130 BRIEG (pop. 1100, and 2460 feet above the sea level). *Inns* : **82**
Angleterre ; Poste ; Simplon. A small town at the confluence of the Rhone and Saltine, in one of the most important points for tourists.

A coach leaves Brieg daily for Andermatt, 57 miles eastward, by Viesch, the Rhone Glacier, and the Furca Pass. Time 12½ hours. Fare 18 fr. See Route L, p. 107. From this road, at Obergestelen, a mule-path diverges northward to Meiringen by the Grimsel Pass ; distance 53 miles. See Route K, page 105. Diligence between Brieg and Leuk.

139 BÉRISAL or PERSAL. A post station with an inn up the **73**
gorge of the Ganter (2550 feet higher than Brieg). After the diligence has followed the windings of the road for about 6 miles, it traverses the tunnel of Schalbet, and passes the Kaltwasser glacier on the western slope of Monte Leone (11,700 feet), and having gone through the fourth gallery, reaches the summit of the **Pass** (6595 feet above the sea level).

Half a mile beyond the summit is the **Hospice**, a substantial building, with room for 300 persons, managed by the same devoted Augustine monks who keep the more dangerous hospice of the Great St. Bernard. Here also no charge is made for board and lodging, but tourists ought, on leaving, to drop into the poor's box 10 francs for a day's sojourn.

154 SIMPELN pop. 400, and 1480 feet below the summit. **58**
Inn : Fletschhorn, at the southern end of the village. Situated in a valley into which descend six glaciers.

GENEVA
MILES FROM

ROUTE I—BAVENO.

ARONA
MILES TO

From Simpeln a shorter path diverges, which again unites with the main road at the gallery of Algaby, a tunnel 230 feet long.

From Algaby or G'steig the road enters the ravine of Gondo, one of the wildest and grandest in the Alps, between precipitous rocks of gneiss, which at last require to be pierced to make way for the road, by the gallery of Gondo (700 feet long), at whose eastern extremity is the village of Gondo, Gunz, or Ruden, the last Swiss village, about 4300 feet below the summit.

163 ISELLA. *Inn*: Hotel de la Poste. Italian Custom-house 49
station.

170 CREVOLA, with marble quarries and a fine view over the 42
valley of Ossola. Junction with the mule-path by the Val Formazza
to Obergesteln; distant 46 miles north-east. Junction also with
mule-path to Locarno on Lake Maggiore. Time, 9 hours.

174 DOMO DOSSOLA (pop. 3000, and 1183 feet above the sea 38
level). *Inns*: Poste; Espagne.

182 VOGOGNA. Hotel de la Couronne. At the entrance into 30
the valley, watered by the river Anza, by which the valleys around
Monte Rosa may be reached.

189 ORNAVASSO (pop. 1800). *Hotels*: Italia; Croix; San 23
Carlo. From the quarries of Ornavasso the marble was taken of which
the cathedral of Milan is built.

193 GRAVELLONA (pop. 2800. Hotel de l'Europe); on the 19
Strona, which flows from Lake Orta. Diligences daily to Orta, Pal-
lanzana, and Intra, on Lake Maggiore.

196 FARIOLO. *Inn*: Lion d'Or. There is a fine view here of 16
Lake Maggiore and of the Borromean Islands. Afterwards the road
passes by the great granite quarry, whence the noble columns, 24 feet
high, were procured for the basilica of San Paolo fuori le Mura, near
Rome.

198 BAVENO (pop. 1800.) *Hotels*: Beau Rivage; Bellevue; La 14
Poste.

The steamer calls here on its way to Isola Bella, Arona, and Maga-
dino. A row boat from Baveno to Isola Bella and back costs 5 fr.
Isola Bella (formerly the Island of Venus) is one of the Borromean

GENEVA
MILES FROM

ROUTE I—ARONA.

ARONA
MILES TO

Islands, and is covered with luxuriant gardens in terraces. Fee to see the gardens, 1 fr., and the chateau 1 fr.; but if there be several persons $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. each for each place. In the chateau is shown the room in which Napoleon slept the night before the battle of Marengo. Adjoining the chateau is the Hotel du Dauphin, much frequented by tourists. In the Isola Madre or Renata are also terraced gardens, but plainer. For description see under Arona.

²⁰⁰ STRESA. Steamboat and diligence station. *Hotels*: Iles ¹² Borromées, pleasantly situated; Albergo; Bolongaro. From Stresa the ascent is made of the Monte Motterone, 4174 feet above the lake. Guide to the top and back 6 fr.; but if the descent be made to Orta the charge is 12 fr. Good road all the way, and a small inn within ten minutes of the top, from which there is a splendid view, rivalling in extent that from the Rigi. The grapes in the vineyards between Stresa and the next town, Belgirate, are remarkable for their flavour and sweetness. From Belgirate (Hotel du Port Franc) Arona is seen. A little beyond Belgirate is Lesa, where the best peaches are grown.

²¹² ARONA (pop. 4400.) *Hotels*: Albergo d'Italia; and Albergo Reale, both on the quay near the landing-place from the steamers.

Steamboat to Isola Bella $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Luino $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Locarno 2 fr. See Steamboat Route on page 115.

Coaches daily to Bellinzona, time 7 hours, fare 7 fr.; and to Coire or Chur time 25 hours, fare 35 fr. See Routes O, Coire to Bellinzona by the Bernardino Pass; and P, Coire to Colico by the Splügen Pass. Diligence also to Luzern; time 30 hours; fare 39 fr. See Route N, Luzern to Bellinzona, by the pass of St. Gotthard. Rail from Arona to Milan by Sesto-Calende and Gallarate, $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east. See page 130. From Arona to Turin by Novara, 86 miles south-west. See Route 24A, under Novara, p. 465 in Black's "South of France."

The principal object visited in Arona is the bronze statue of Carlo Borromeo, on an eminence one mile and a half to the north of the railway station. The statue, 66 feet high, stands on a pedestal 46 feet high. The robe is of wrought copper, and the head can contain four persons. Carlo Borromeo was born at Arona on October 2, 1538, and died at Milan, where he was buried on November 4, 1584; but was not canonised till 1600. The rearedos of the altar of the Borromean chapel,

LAGO MAGGIORE.

in the parish church, represents a Holy Family, painted by Gaudenzio Vinci.

See Map of the Italian Lakes, page 96.

The LAGO MAGGIORE or LAKE LOCARNO is 40 miles long, from 2 to 3 miles broad, 438 fathoms deep, and 646 feet above the sea level. The chief islands are the Borromean, which, up to the middle of the 17th century, were mere barren rocks. The most celebrated of them are the Isola Bella and the Isola Madre. In the Isola de' Piscatori is a small fishing-village, with a church.

Isola Bella is laid out in ten successive terraces rising 130 feet above the level of the water, each regularly decreasing in size from the base to the summit, which is an oblong surface 70 feet by 40, surrounded by a balustrade. On the western side of the island is the chateau, built on arches formed into grottoes; and in the vicinity are groves of orange trees, laurels, and cypresses. **Isola Madre**, about 1 mile northwards from Isola Bella, consists of a superstructure of seven terraces, with a chateau also, but neither the gardens nor the decorations are so fine as those in Isola Bella.

From Arona take the rail to Milan (see p. 130), or take the omnibus which runs daily to Orta; time, 3 hours.

ORTA.—*Hotels*: Albergo del Leone d'Oro, on the lake; San Giulio, with a fine view from the balcony. This small village occupies a charming position on the highly picturesque lake of Orta, a sheet of water 8 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Behind the hotels a road leads up to the *Sacro Monte*, with numerous chapels containing life-size figures in terra cotta, representing scenes in the life of St. Francis of Assisi, arranged in the same way as the groups in the Mounts Calvary, which represent Our Lord's Passion. Some of these chapels are well worthy of inspection, especially Nos. 13, 16, and 20. Between Orta and Pella is the island of *S. Giulio*, with a church founded in the 4th century. It contains frescoes by Ferrari and Tibaldi, an antique carved pulpit, the tombs of the Duc de Minulfo and of St. Julius, and a piece of the saint's skull. From Orta take the coach to Gozzano, 5 miles distant; whence rail to Turin. See page 465 in Black's "South of France."

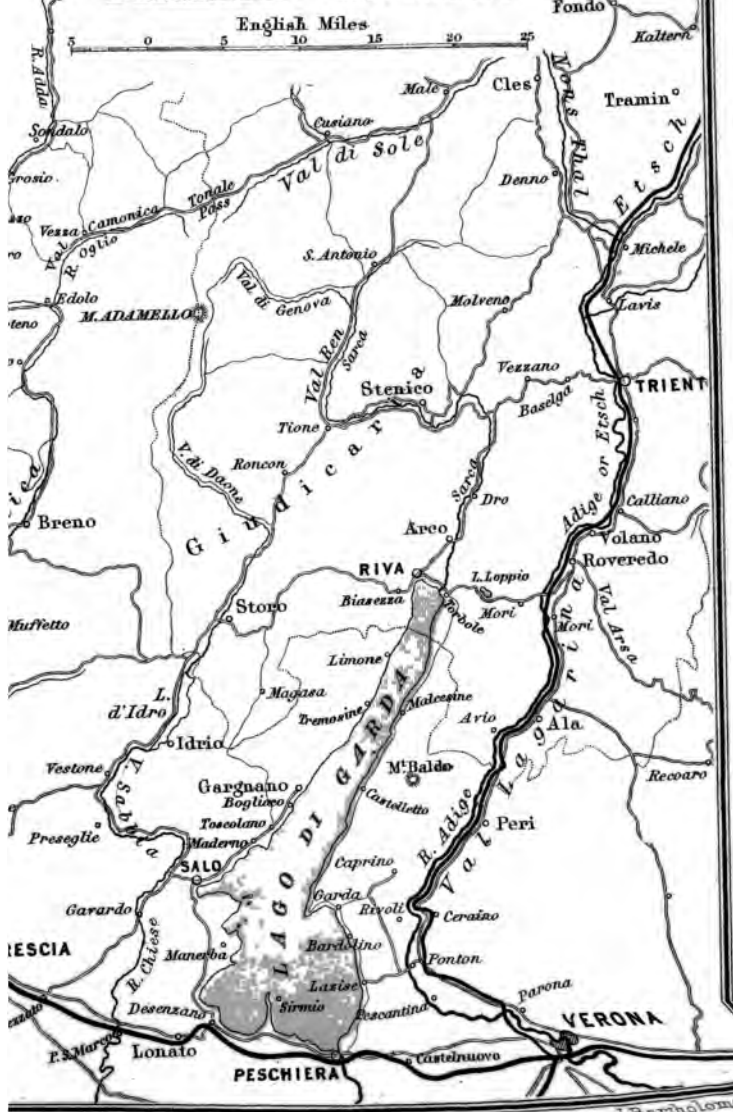
Travellers wishing to combine a visit to Lake Maggiore with the lakes of Lugano and Como, should land at LUINO. *Hotel*: Vittoria. From Luino a diligence leaves daily for Lugano—

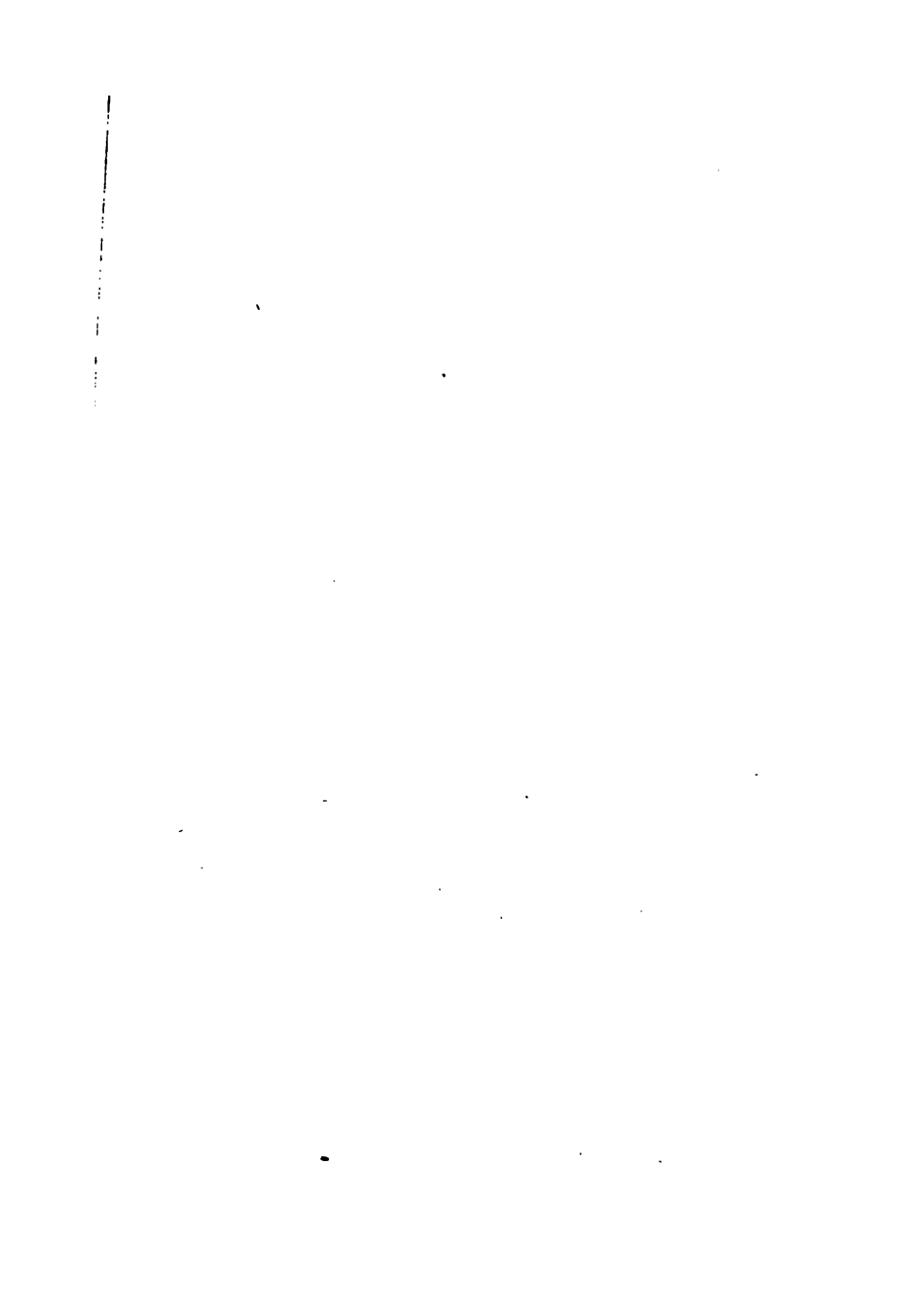
LAKE LUGANO.

time, 3 hours ; fare, 4 francs ; a one-horse vehicle, 13 francs ; two horses, 20 francs. The road follows the river Tresa as far as the village of Ponte-Tresa, situated on the spot where the river issues from Lake Lugano, then skirting the shore arrives at LUGANO. A steamer leaves Lugano twice daily for PORLEZZA, on the north extremity of the lake ; and for CAPOLAGO, at the south extremity. The diligence which runs between Lugano and Como (distance, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles) passes by Capolago, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lugano and 8 from Como. 3 miles farther south the diligence arrives at Mendrisio (pop. 2500, and 1165 feet above the sea level). *Hotel* : Angelo. From this town the ascent is made in from 5 to 6 hours of the *Monte Generoso*, 4396 feet above the town. Within less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour from the top is the hotel, where travellers spend the night, to continue the ascent in the morning in time to see the sun rise from the top. The view is finer than that from any other mountain in this region. 5 miles from Mendrisio is Como, but those who do not intend to stay there pass on in the diligence to the railway station at Camerlata, where start for Milan, 28 miles southward. See page 130. From PORLEZZA an omnibus runs 8 miles east to Menaggio, on Lake Como. See page 121, and Map of the Italian Lakes.

LAKE LUGANO (*Lacus Ceresius*) is a narrow sheet of water between Lakes Como and Maggiore, situate mostly within the Swiss Canton of Tessin. It is about 16 miles long, 2 miles broad, 540 feet deep, and 889 feet above the sea level. It receives numerous tributaries, and discharges its surplus waters by means of the Tresa into Lake Maggiore, 243 feet below the level of Lake Lugano. The scenery is very striking, the lake being almost surrounded by lofty mountains and bold abrupt precipices. The principal town is Lugano, or Lauis (pop. 8000). *Hotels* : Du Parc ; and opposite, the Pension Belvedere, both a little way out of the town ; *Hotels Suisse*, Couronne, both near the pier. Lugano is beautifully situated on the margin of the lake, in the midst of a most fertile country. In the Piazza della Riforma is the Hotel de Ville, containing the Post-office and other Government offices. Adjoining the Hotel du Parc is the church Sta. Maria degli Angioli, containing some admirable *frescoes* by Luini. One is very large, and represents the Crucifixion as the principal scene, with many events of the Saviour's history in the background. From the excellent condition of this fresco it may be suspected that it has been much restored. On the left wall is a fresco of the Last Supper, transferred to canvas, and

ITALIAN LAKES.





TOUR ROUND MONTE ROSA.

now forming *three* pictures of unequal size. In a chapel on the left is another fresco, the Madonna and the two children ; but this, it is only too evident, has been entirely repainted. On the shore, in front of the Parc Hotel, is a marble statue of William Tell, by Vela. Near the town, in tastefully laid-out grounds, is the Villa Ciani, containing a few pieces of modern sculpture, shown to strangers. The great excursion from Lugano is to the top of *Monte Salvatore*, a pyramid-shaped mountain almost entirely surrounded by the lake, and 2160 feet above it. The view, though beautiful, is limited by the surrounding mountains. Time to the top, 2 hours ; horse, 9 fr. ; guide, 4 fr. Diligences daily to Bellinzona in 3½ hours ; fare, 5 fr. To Luino in 3 hours ; fare, 4 fr. To Camerlata in 3½ hours ; fare, 6 fr. 28 miles by rail from Camerlata is Milan. See page 130.

TOUR ROUND MONTE ROSA.

See Map of Lake Geneva, Chamonix, and Mont Blanc, page 59.

Visp to Zermatt ; ascension 2953 feet, distance 25 miles. Time 9 hours.

Zermatt to Chatillon, over the Pass

of St Théodule ; ascend 5584

feet, descend 9209 feet . . . , 29 , , 12 ,

Chatillon to Alagna, over the Col

d'Ollen ; ascend 7864 feet, de-

scend 5849 feet . . . , 45 , , 19 ,

Alagna to Macugnaga, over the Col

Turlo ; ascend 5385 feet, de-

scend 4721 feet . . . , 24 , , 8 ,

Macugnaga to Visp, over the Monte

Moro ; ascend 5272 feet, de-

scend 7279 feet . . . , 37 , , 13 ,

160 miles. 61 hours.

N.B.—Chatillon is 27 miles north by diligence from Ivrea, which is 36 miles north-east by rail from Turin. See page 464 in Black's "South of France and North of Italy."

VISP
MILES FROM

VISP TO ZERMATT.

ZERMATT (5315 feet)
MILES TO

VISP (pop. 900), 2362 feet above the sea level. Approached ²⁵ by Route I, Geneva to Arona. See page 92.

Inns : Soleil ; Poste. Here guides and mules are hired for Zermatt according to the local tariff ; but neither are necessary, the road being easy. Nine hours are required for the journey, not including halts.

⁵ STALDEN (pop. 400 and 2736 feet above the sea level). ²⁰ *Inn* : Traube. Here the valley separates ; the western branch being called the Nikolai Thal, and the eastern the Eisten Thal. From Stalden, a monotonous road, yet affording some good views of the Wandfluh, leads to the dirty village of

¹² ST. NIKLAUS (pop. 250, and 3820 feet, and 4 hours from ¹³ Visp). *Hotels* : St. Nicolas ; Soleil ; Croix d'Or.

¹⁸ RANDA (4740 feet.) *Inn* : Hotel du Dom. ⁷

A poor village near the Bies glacier on the eastern slope of the Weisshorn. One hour beyond is the hamlet of

^{20½} TÄSCH, on the Täschbach, 5000 feet. The path diverging ^{4½} eastward traverses the Wand, Mellichen, and Allelin glaciers, and reaches the Hotel Muttmark, on the Muttmark Alp, near the Muttmark lake.

From Täsch the path crosses a rocky barrier, whence there is a grand view of the Matterhorn or Mont Cervin, whose lofty pyramid rises to the height of 14,784 feet. A short distance from this is

²⁵ ZERMATT or BRABORGNE (pop. 550, and 5315 feet above the sea level). *Hotels* : Mont Cervin ; Monte Rosa. They are generally fullest on Sundays, but on Mondays a number leave for the Théodule Pass. Tariff of guides and mules found at the hotels.

This, the Chamonix of Monte Rosa, lies in a green hollow, enclosed by snowy mountains. In the sequestered churchyard are the graves of the Rev. Charles Hudson, Mr. Hadow, and of the guide Michel Croz, who perished along with Lord Francis Douglas while descending the Matterhorn in July 1865. The body of the latter was never recovered. Octohedral iron, and a variety of black garnets, are collected near Zermatt. Also a silicate of magnesia called *Pennine*, which occurs well crystallised in talc slate. It is blackish-green by reflected light, and by transmitted light it is dichroitic, being of a brown orange in one

MONTE ROSA

direction, and of a bright green in another. Three glacier-bearing valleys unite near Zermatt :—The main valley, at the head of which is the great glacier of Monte Rosa, called also the Gorner or Zermatt Glacier ; the valley immediately to the east with the Findelen Glacier descending from the Saas-grat ; and the valley to the west, with the Zmutt Glacier. The great glacier of Monte Rosa rests on serpentine and talc slates, and is most easily ascended by the northern slope of the Riffelberg, 3110 feet above Zermatt, or nearly three hours' walk from it. Here there is a good inn, the best headquarters for those who wish to ascend and explore Monte Rosa. Time to the top and back about 16 hours.

" Monte Rosa is in ground-plan like a four-rayed star or cross. All the highest summits are ranged along the northern and southern rays, especially the former. The point of union of the rays, the Signal Kuppe, 14,964 feet, is not the most elevated, though, in some respects, it has generally the most commanding top, and the most conspicuous from the Italian side. It is the fourth in point of height. The three higher lie all immediately north from it ; the first in order is the ' Zumsteinspitze,' 15,004 feet, which is a snowy blunt summit. Then follows the highest or Höchstespitze or Gornerhorn, 15,217 feet, a sharp rocky obelisk, well seen from the Col d'Erin and from Monte Moro. It is connected with the Zumsteinspitze by a longitudinal, very sharp icy ridge, like a house roof, which, on the eastern side, descends with appalling rapidity to an abyss which is scarcely equalled in the Alps for depth and steepness. Beyond the highest or Höchstespitze, is the second highest, the Nordende, 15,132 feet."—Forbes's *Monte Rosa*.

ZERMATT TO CHATILLON, by the Pass of St. THÉODULE.

See Map of Lake Geneva, Chamonix, and Mont Blanc, p. 59.

Distance 29 miles. Time 10 to 12 hours' walking. Guide necessary.

ZERMATT
MILES FROM

CHATILLON
MILES TO

ZERMATT, 5315 feet above the sea level.

29

From Zermatt the path leads to Zmutt or to Platten (6360 feet), and then past the foot of the Boden and Gorner glacier to the

⁹ SUMMIT of the THÉODULE PASS (10,900 feet above the sea level, or 5585 feet above Zermatt). The most conspicuous objects here

ZERMATT
MILES FROM

THEODULE PASS—BREUIL.

CHATILLON
MILES TO

are Mont Cervin and the Dent d'Erin, which rise in grand majesty to the north-west.

¹⁴ BREUIL (6567 feet above the sea level, and 4333 feet below ¹⁵ the summit of the pass). Here is a good inn, the Hotel du Mont Cervin.

Breuil is a group of chalets pleasantly situated on the first green level in the valley on the Italian side. This is the place whence the ascent is made of the Matterhorn or Mont Cervin (14,780 feet above the sea level). The first to reach the summit was E. Whymper, who effected it in July 1865, of which exploit he has given a most interesting account in chapter xxi. of his *Scrambles amongst the Alps*. "Mont Cervin is entirely composed of metamorphic secondary rocks. The lower part is of the system of green slates, which abound in this part of the Alps, and which here pass into serpentine and gabbro, as the moraines testify, the higher part of grey and *white slates* remarkably contorted, and probably calcareous. The whole height of the Mont Cervin, down to the level of the glacier, is one continuous precipice between 7000 and 8000 feet. The conformation of the Dent d'Erin is similar to it."—Forbes's *Monte Rosa*.

Below Breuil the valley contracts, and the torrent dashes through a picturesque ravine.

¹⁹ VAL-TOURNANCHE (5057 feet above the sea level, and 2 ¹⁰ hours' walk from Breuil). A good inn.

"Val-Tournanche, which anywhere would be considered a pretty village, seems a paradise to one descending from the savage barren scenery of the Théodule Pass. The valley, though narrow, and partly bordered by precipices, has yet an undulating grassy bottom, with well-watered meadows. The heights are clothed with pines, and the cottages peep out through walnut trees, as well as the spire of the village church, which has an Italian character."—Forbes's *Tour of Monte Rosa*.

From Val-Tournanche the path descends rapidly to Chatillon. At several places, high up against the faces of the cliffs, are groups of variously centered arches.

From Val-Tournanche a path leading eastward over the Col des Cimes Blanches (where it is joined by the path from Breuil), reaches Alagna by the Betta Furka Pass (8200 feet), San Giacomo d'Ayas, and Trinitá.

One and a half hour's walk south-east from Val-Tournanche is the

ZERMATT
MILES FROM

CHATILLON.

CHATILLON
MILES TO

village of Chamoix, situated in an Alpine pasturage, cut off by precipices from the world beneath. Thence a gentle but pretty long ascent leads over the Col Portala (7995 feet) to Ayas.

³⁹ CHATILLON (pop. 3100, and 1690 feet above the sea level), 15 miles east from Aosta, and 27 miles north from Ivrea, on the railway to Turin.

Inns : Palais Royal ; Lion d'Or. Situated on the Dora-Baltea, with manufactories of iron and steel.

For the tourist Chatillon occupies an important position. The majority of the travellers from Zermatt by the Théodule Pass arrive here, while those going from the Italian side to Zermatt start from this place. It is, moreover, on the high road, traversed daily by diligence between Aosta and Ivrea ; while from Ivrea there is rail to Milan or Turin. See under Aosta, page 84.

CHATILLON TO ALAGNA, by the COL D'OLLEN.

45 miles by mule-path. Guide necessary. And from ALAGNA to
MACUGNAGA by the Col de Turlo, one day's walk.

CHATILLON
MILES FROMALAGNA
MILES TO

CHATILLON (pop. 3000, and 1690 feet above the sea level), ⁴⁵ situated on a frequented road, 15 miles by coach from Aosta, and 27 miles by coach from Ivrea railway terminus. See "Courmayeur to Aosta," page 83 ; and Map of Lake Geneva and Chamonix, page 59.

⁸ ST. VINCENT, on the high road between Chatillon and Ivrea. ⁴³ From this town the mule-path commences to

¹⁰ BRUSSONE, beautifully situated (4431 feet above the sea ³⁵ level) on the frequented mule-road from Chatillon to Gressoney, by the Cols of Ion and Ranzola, 7136 feet, whose summit is about 3 hours' walk from Brusson. From the top there is a fine view of the deep and narrow Val de Lys, in which is situated

²¹ GRESSONEY ST. JEAN. *Inns* : Delapierre ; Chianale. ²⁴ 4371 feet above the sea level. 3 hours' walk up the Val de Lys is the village of

CHATILLON
MILES FROM

ALAGNA.

ALAGNA
MILES TO

²⁹ GRESSONEY DE LA TRINITÉ, 4994 feet above the sea ¹⁶
level, from which a path leads north to Giacomo d'Ayas. From La
Trinité it is about 2 hours' walk to the

³⁵ SUMMIT of the PASS of OLLEN, 9544 feet. ¹⁰

⁴⁵ ALAGNA, 3705 feet. *Inn*: Monte Rosa. Path to Val Tour-
nanche and Breuil, by the Cimes Blanches and Betta Furka Passes.
See under "Val Tournanche," page 100.

Alagna is 24 miles north-west from Varallo, of which the first 13½
miles to Piode is by mule-path, the rest by wheel-road. From Varallo
two diligences start daily for Gozzano, the northern terminus of the
branch line to Novara, which is 63 miles east from Turin and 80 miles
west from Milan. See page 465 in Black's "South of France."

From Alagna it is a tedious day's walk to Macugnaga, by the Col
de Turlo, 9145 feet.

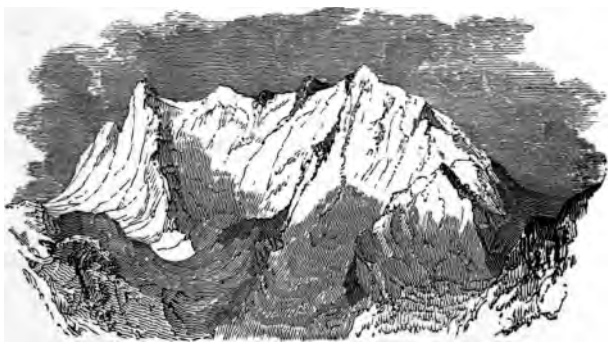
"A steep zigzag leads to the higher chalets, seated in an extensive
hollow in the hill. From hence a seemingly endless ascent over
smoothish rocks mixed with turf leads to the col, which remains in view
the whole way. Monte Rosa is hid, and there is no variety of view.
All travellers consider this, and justly, as one of the most tedious
passes in the Alps, although it presents no kind of difficulty. The last
part of the ascent is over fallen masses of rock. The summit is marked
by a cross.

"The view from the Col Turlo is a wild one. The ridge is itself
jagged and pinnaced in fantastic forms; on the eastern side the ground
falls (as usual) much more steeply, and the bottom of the Val Quarazza
seems at an immeasurable depth, separated by an extensive snow field.
Monte Rosa is still concealed by the mass of the Pizzo Bianco, which
rises on the left. A very steep descent, first over snow and then over
fallen rocks, brought us, not without fatigue, down a height of several
thousand feet. Near the Col Turlo there occurs a beautiful mica slate,
with crystals of schorl, succeeded by a granitoid gneiss with large
felspar crystals. The Val Quarazza, which is a tributary of the Val
Anzasca, contains in its lower part granitoid blocks, probably trans-
ported by glaciers. I crossed the torrent a little below the chalets of
Plana; the valley there becomes picturesque and wooded, and a series
of cascades occur near the junction of the valleys. To the left, by the
village of Isella, is Macugnaga, 4370 feet above the sea level, which

MONTE MORO.

is the name given to a group of villages, of which the principal one is called Zum Strich, and also Macugnaga. *Inns*: Hotels Monte Rosa; Monte Moro. A little above the village stands the church of Macugnaga, from which there is one of the finest views of Monte Rosa."—Forbes's *Monte Rosa*. "Travellers should not fail to visit the Macugnaga glacier, and they will not do wisely if they do not devote one day to the enjoyment of a scene which is probably unequalled in the world."—Ball's *Alps*, page 339.

1 2 3 4



MONTE ROSA.

1. Signal kuppe. 2. Zumstein. 3. Höchstespitze. 4. Nordende.

MACUGNAGA TO VISP. Distance, 37 miles.

See Map of Lake Geneva, Chamonix, and Mont Blanc, page 59.

MACUGNAGA
MILES FROMVISP
MILES TO

MACUGNAGA, 4370 feet above the sea. After traversing a ³⁷ great deal of stony and rocky ground, and a snow-field, we reach

⁸ The SUMMIT of the PASS of MONTE MORO, 9641 feet, ²⁹ whence there is a magnificent view of the Monte Rosa peaks. Four glaciers are passed on the way down from Monte Moro to the valley of Saas. The first, the Rosswang glacier, is on the right, near the Pass,

MACUGNAGA
MILES FROM

SAAS IM GRUND.

VISP
MILES TO

steep but even, and exquisitely ribbed. The second, the Seewinen glacier, is on the left, nearly opposite the chalets of Distelalp, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour from the summit in descending, but $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours in ascending.

¹⁸ HOTEL MATTMARK, on Lake Mattmark, a small shallow ²⁴ lake, 7031 feet above the sea level, near the Schwarzenberg glacier, which rests on the slopes of the Strahlhorn.

At the northern end of the lake is the fourth and most remarkable of all, the Allalin Glacier, whose moraine supplies the well-known blocks of gabbro, containing smaragdite, from the heights of the Saas-grat. Below Allalin or Hohelersch the road falls more rapidly, and a very wild gorge is entered.

At the chalets of Meigern (5670 feet, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour from the Mattmark Hotel) a path on the right hand leads by the Furgge Pass across the Furgge Glacier to the valley of Antrona.

Below Meigern the villages of Almagell, Moos, and Zenlauenen are passed in succession before reaching

²² SAAS IM GRUND (5267 feet. Inn : Hotel Monte Moro), ¹⁵ near the entrance to the valley of Fée, which is a small branch of the Saas-thal, descending from the mountains to the west. "The easiest ascent is by a footpath exactly opposite to Saas, and which is distinguished by a series of station chapels at intervals. The valley of Fée, like most of those in this neighbourhood, joins the principal valley at a higher level, and when that level is gained the view is very striking. The entire head of this valley is bounded by a vast glacier, descending from Mounts Rothengrat, Féehorn, and Dom, or Stufen. The village of Fée lies in a beautiful green hollow, amidst meadows and trees, which seem to touch the regions of ice. By continuing from Fée along the western side of the valley of Saas, a beautiful walk may be had through the wood, nearly as far as Almagell.

"From Saas to Stalden there is a great variety of scenery, and in this respect the Saas valley is more interesting than the neighbouring one of St. Nicolas. The view *down* the valley is fine, as well as up; the Bietschhorn, a very elegant mountain north of the Rhone, stands in the opening. Where the valley of Saas is most contracted, the gneiss rocks, which form mural precipices, are striated horizontally to a great height—probably 800 feet. Glaciers peep through the ravines on the western side, but none of them reach the valley."—Forbes's *Monte Rosa*.

MACUGNAGA
MILES FROM

ROUTE K—VIESCH.

VISP
MILES TO

³⁸ STALDEN, 2736 feet (pop. 400). *Inn*: Traube. At this ⁵ beautifully-situated village the traveller enters the valley of St. Nicolas, or the Nicolai Thal; and 5 miles beyond is Visp or Viege, which concludes the tour round Monte Rosa. From Visp return to Geneva, or proceed by the Simplon Pass to Arona. See page 92.

ROUTE K.

EL BRIEG TO MEIRINGEN.

Distance 53 miles.

See Map of Central Switzerland, page 87.

BRIEG
MILES FROMMEIRINGEN
MILES TOBRIEG (pop. 1100, and 2460 feet above the sea level). ⁵³

Inns: Angleterre; Poste. Approach Brieg from Geneva by Route I, page 92; and from Brieg take a seat in the coach the length of Obergestelen, 27½ miles north-east, whence by mule-path to the Grimsel. Or alight from the diligence at Gletsch, 3 miles beyond Obergestelen, and by the Mayenwand take the mule-path to the Grimsel.

⁹ LAX. *Inn*: Kreuz. Village famous for cheese. ⁴⁴

^{12½} VIESCH (pop. 400). *Inns*: Hotel du Glacier; Hotel des ^{40½} Alpes. 3820 feet above the sea level.

Horse and guide to the Aeggischhorn, 10 fr. A path from Viesch leads to the Aletsch glacier and the Bell Alp Hotel, 3320 feet above Viesch, on a summer pasturage on the western side, and near the southern extremity of the glacier. Five hours' walk from the hotel is the Aeggischhorn, 9650 feet.

"The glacier of Aletsch, the largest in Switzerland, runs nearly parallel to the Viesch glacier, but a little farther west, and is separated from it by a range of rugged hills. The Aletsch glacier has three main feeders—one which comes from near the ridge to the west of the Finsteraarhorn; the central one from the south-east foot of the Jungfrau and the back of the Mönch; and a third from the direction of

BRIEG
MILES FROM

ROUTE K.—GRIMSEL HOSPICE.

MMIRINGEN
MILES TO

Lötsch to the westward. The western boundary of the Aletsch glacier is the magnificent mountain of the Aletsch Horn, 13,803 feet, which has numerous glaciers of its own. Viesch is also a magnificent specimen of a glacier. The crevices in its firm or névé are roomy, expanded chambers, with stalactites of ice hanging from the walls and sides, exactly like those in the finest calcareous grotto, but infinitely superior, in so far as the light which shows them is not the smoky glare of a few tallow candles, but a mellow radiance streaming from the sides of the caverns themselves."—J. D. Forbes.

23 MUNSTER (pop. 450, and 4300 feet above the sea level) 30

Inn: Goldenes Kreuz. Guide to the Griess glacier 6 fr., and the same to the top of the Löffelhorn, 10,140 feet, 6 hours' march. Splendid views.

27½ OBERGESTELLEN, 4400 feet, situated at the foot of the 25½
Grimsel.

From Obergestelen a level road along the banks of the Rhone leads to Oberwald, 2½ miles distant, and 3 miles more is Gletsch and the Rhone Glacier Inn, at the southern extremity of the Rhone glacier, consisting of a series of stages terminating in rays arranged like a fan. From this a rocky mule-path, by the slope called the Mayenwand, leads in about 3½ hours to the summit of the pass called the Hauseck, 2700 feet above Obergestelen, where the paths from Mayenwand and Obergestelen meet.

34 GRIMSEL HOSPICE, 970 feet below the pass. 19

The hospice is a large massive stone building among bare broken rocks, covered with patches of snow. In a small garden, on a block of granite, are grown some turnips, spinach, and cabbage. Close to the house are two small dark-coloured lakes in which no fish live.

One hour's walk from the hospice is the Aar glacier, composed of two branches—the Finsteraar glacier, 21 miles long, and the Lauteraar glacier, 18 miles long, which, united, form the Unteraar glacier.

To the south of the hospice is the Siedelhorn, 3320 feet higher, ascended in from three to four hours, famous for the magnificent view obtained from it.

The road from the hospice traverses the pastures of Räterichsboden, the Gelmerbach, and reaches the Helle Platte, a from having been a glacier-bed, is so smooth and

BRIEG
MILES FROM

ROUTE K—GUTTANNEN.

MEIRINGEN
MILES TO

slippery that grooves have had to be chiselled into it to secure a footing for the mules. In about two hours from the Grimsel we reach

³⁹ The inn of Handeck, 5160 feet. Ten minutes' walk from the ¹⁴ inn is the grand fall of the Aar, 200 feet high, and of easy access, so that the traveller may without difficulty first view it from below through the vista of jagged rocks into which it plunges, and afterwards from the bridge above the brow of the precipice over which the river takes its leap.

The path now traverses a grand and wild region to the highest village of the Haslithal.

⁴⁴ GUTTANNEN (pop. 600, and 3535 feet above the sea level). ⁹

Three hours from Meiringen and four from the Grimsel. Inns: Bär; Hirsch. The path now continues to the village of Im Hof, whence a carriage road crosses the Kirchet, a narrow ridge intersecting the Hassli Valley, and reaches

⁵³ MEIRINGEN. See page 44.

ROUTE L.

BRIEG TO ANDERMATT.

57 miles eastward by the Rhone Glacier and the Furka Pass.

Time by public coach 12½ hours. Fare 18 francs.

For Time-tables, see under Messageries and Brieg, in the "Guide des Chemins de Fer Suisses," by Chaffard, 30 centimes.

From Andermatt another coach runs to Coire, 59 miles farther east.

See Map of Central Switzerland, page 37.

BRIEG
MILES FROMANDERMATT
MILES TO

BRIEG (pop. 1100, and 2460 feet above the sea level). Inns: ⁵⁷ Angleterre; Post. Approach Brieg from Geneva by Route I, page 92.

⁹ LAX. Inn: Kreuz. Village famous for cheese. ⁴⁸

BRIEG
MILES FROM

ROUTE L—ANDERMATT.

ANDERMATT
MILES TO

12½ VIESCH (3816 feet). *Inns* : Hotel du Glacier ; Hotel des 44½
Alpes (page 105).

23 MUNSTER (pop. 450). *Inn* : Kreuz. See page 106. 34

27½ OBERGESTELEN. Path diverging to the north leads over 29½
the Grimsel to Meiringen. See page 106.

40 GLETSCH. Rhone Glacier Inn, where travellers alight to 17
explore the Rhone Glacier and its neighbourhood. The glacier of the
Rhone lies between the Galenstock (11,960 feet) and the Gersthorn
(1052 feet), is 18 miles long, arranged in a series of stages, with a fan-
like termination.

44½ FURKA PASS, 8000 feet above the sea level, called thus from 12½
its fancied resemblance to a fork. Hotel Furkahauss, whence there is a
magnificent view of the valley of the Rhone.

50½ REALP, a poor hamlet, 5034 feet above the sea. *Inns* ; Hotel 6½
des Alpes ; Hospice Realp, famous for pancakes.

54½ HOSPENTHAL, 5280 feet. *Inns* : Meyerhof ; Lion d'Or. 2½
The diligence from and to the Furka starts from the Meyerhof Inn ;
where also places can be taken in the diligences to Fluelen, Bellinzona,
and Oberalp. Junction here with the road over the Pass of St.
Gotthard. See page 112.

57 ANDERMATT or URSEREN (pop. 1100, and 4730 feet above the
sea). *Inns* : Drei Könige ; Hotel and Pension Gotthard. Andermatt
is situated on the St. Gotthard road, 50 miles south from Fluelen, at its
junction with the road from Coire, 59 miles east, and the road from
Brieg, 57 miles west—all which roads are traversed by diligences start-
ing from this place. For the road to Coire see Route M, page 109 ;
and for the road by the Pass of St. Gotthard into Italy see Route N,
page 111.

ROUTE M.

ANDERMATT TO COIRE,

By Diligence ; distance 58 miles ; time 13 hours.

For Time-tables see "Guide des Chemins de Fer Suisses," by Chaffard, under "Service des Messageries and Andermatt."

See Map of Central Switzerland, page 37.

ANDERMATT
MILES FROM

COIRE
MILES TO

ANDERMATT (pop. 1500, and 4730 feet above the sea level). 58
Inns ; Drei Könige ; Hotel and Pension Gotthard.

By an easy ascent the road reaches the

6½ OBERALP PASS, 2000 feet higher than Andermatt, near 51½
Lake Oberalp, containing excellent trout. The road afterwards passes
the avalanche-threatened village of Ruëras (*Hotel* : Oberalp), and then
arrives at

12½ SEDRUN (pop. 1000, and 4590 feet), near the Rhine, on a 45½
branch of the Strima. *Inn* : Krone, where the whey cure can be fol-
lowed. Path to Amstäg, page 111.

18 DISENTIS (pop. 1500, and 3809 feet above the sea level). 40
Inns ; Condrau ; Krone ; Berther. Coach to Chiamütt in 3½ hours ;
fare 2½ fr. Also to Andermatt in 7 hours ; fare 5½ fr.

Junction with mule-path to Olivone by the Lukmanier Pass, 26
miles distant. See under Biasca in Route N, Luzern to Bellinzona,
page 114. To Glarus by the Sandalp Pass, page 158.

Disentis is situated on the stream Magriel, near the junction of the
Medelserrhein with the Vorderrhein, under the eminence, 127 feet above
the village, on which is situated the Benedictine Abbey, founded by St.
Placidus in 614, who had been converted to Christianity by a Scotch
monk, St. Sigisbert. The church contains the tombs of St. Placidus
and St. Columbian. From Disentis to the village of Sumvix the road
displays bold engineering, and crosses, at about 2 miles from Disentis,
the Russeiner Tobels by a wooden bridge 160 feet high and 210 long.

About 1½ hour beyond Disentis is the fine large village of *Sumvix*.

ANDERMATT
MILES FROM

ROUTE M—ILANZ.

COIRE
MILES TO

among cherry trees, and a short way farther Rabius, at the junction of the road to the Teniger Bad. Nearly 2 hours' walk from Disentis is

²⁶ TRONS (pop. 900, and 2820 feet above the sea), on the con- ³³
fluence of the Rhine and the Ferrera. *Inns*: Zum Todi; Krone. Coaches to Andermatt; time 7 hours; fare 7½ fr.; and to Coire, time 7 hours; fare 7 fr. Junction with mule-path to Olivone by the Greina Pass.

In the large building occupied formerly by the members of the Ligne Grise are frescoes and armorial bearings.

^{33½} WALTENBURG. Here a path diverges northward by the ^{24½}
Panixer Pass to the village of Elm, whence there is a coach to Glarus.

For Elm, see page 157, and Glarus, page 156.

³⁸ ILANZ (pop. 700, and 2360 feet above the sea). ²⁰

Inns: Hotel Oberalp; Hotel Lukmanier. Guides and horses to the top of the Piz Mundaun, 6780 feet by a good road in 2½ hours. Near St. Carlo, ½ hour from the top, is an inn. The view is very extensive. Junction with mule-path to Olivone, 38 miles south. See under Biasca, in Route N, Luzern to Bellinzona, page 114.

Ilanz is an ancient town, built on the junction of the Rhine with the Glenner, in a magnificent situation, commanding extensive views of the Rhine valley.

In about two hours from Ilanz is the pretty village of Laax, called thus from the numerous small lakes in the neighbourhood. One hour and a quarter from Laax is Flims, 3620 feet above the sea. Between Laax and Flims a path goes northwards to Elm and Engi, whence diligence to Glarus. See under Wesen, page 156.

⁴³ FLIMS. 3620 feet above the sea level. ¹⁵

⁵³ REICHENAU. 1900 feet above the sea, at the confluence of ⁶
the Vorder and Hinter Rhine, and on the junction of the road to Milan by the Splügen Pass. See page 117.

In the castle of this place, when occupied by an educational establishment, King Louis Philippe was one of the schoolmasters.

⁵⁸ COIRE or CHUR (pop. 8000). For description, see page 11.

ROUTE N.

LUZERN TO BELLINZONA BY THE PASS OF ST. GOTTHARD.

Distance 107 miles. Time by diligence from Fluelen to Bellinzona
15 to 16 hours.

See Map of The St. Gotthard, Bernardino, and Splügen Passes.

From Bellinzona the Italian lakes are of easy access, as well as the towns of Turin, Genoa, Como, Milan, Verona, and Venice. See Black's "South of France," page 464.

Luzern is approached from Basel by Route B : distance 60 miles ; see page 14.

Luzern is approached from Neuchâtel by Route E : distance 90 miles ; see page 47.

Luzern is approached from Interlaken by the Brünig Pass : distance 44 miles ; see Luzern to Interlaken, page 49.

LUZERN
MILES FROM

BELLINZONA
MILES TO

LUZERN (pop. 12,000). See page 15. Through tickets to ¹⁰⁷ Bellinzona, Milan, Como, are sold at the steamboat office, which, with the post-office, adjoins the Hotel d'Angleterre. Excursion tickets for this tour sold also by T. Cook, Fleet Street, London.

For the steamboat voyage on Lake Luzern, see under Luzern to Fluelen and Altdorf, page 17.

²⁵ FLUELEN. The diligences start from the Hotel de la Croix ⁸² et de la Poste, opposite the landing-place from the steamers. See Fluelen, page 19. Fluelen to Bellinzona requires 16 hours. Fare 24 francs.

^{26½} ALTDORF (pop. 2400). Capital of Uri. See page 20. ^{80½}

³³ SILENEN. A very ancient village, among walnut trees. On ⁷⁶ the left side of the road are the remains of a castle said to have been built by Gessler.

³⁵ AMSTAG (pop. 750, and 1715 feet above the sea). Inns : ⁷² Weisser ; Kreuz ; Stern. Path diverging eastwards leads to Disentis by the Oberalpstock and the Hufli glacier. Disentis, page 109.

This village is situated at the confluence of the Kärselenbach with

LUZERN
MILES FROM

ROUTE N—GESCHENEN.

BELLINZONA
MILES TO

the Reuss, at the entrance to the Maderanerthal, and at the foot of the Bristenstock.

^{37½} INTSCHI, 2190 feet. Situated near the commencement of ^{60½} the actual ascent to the Pass.

⁴³ WASEN (pop. 1800, and 3070 feet above the sea). *Inns* : Hotel ⁶⁴ des Alpes ; Ochs.

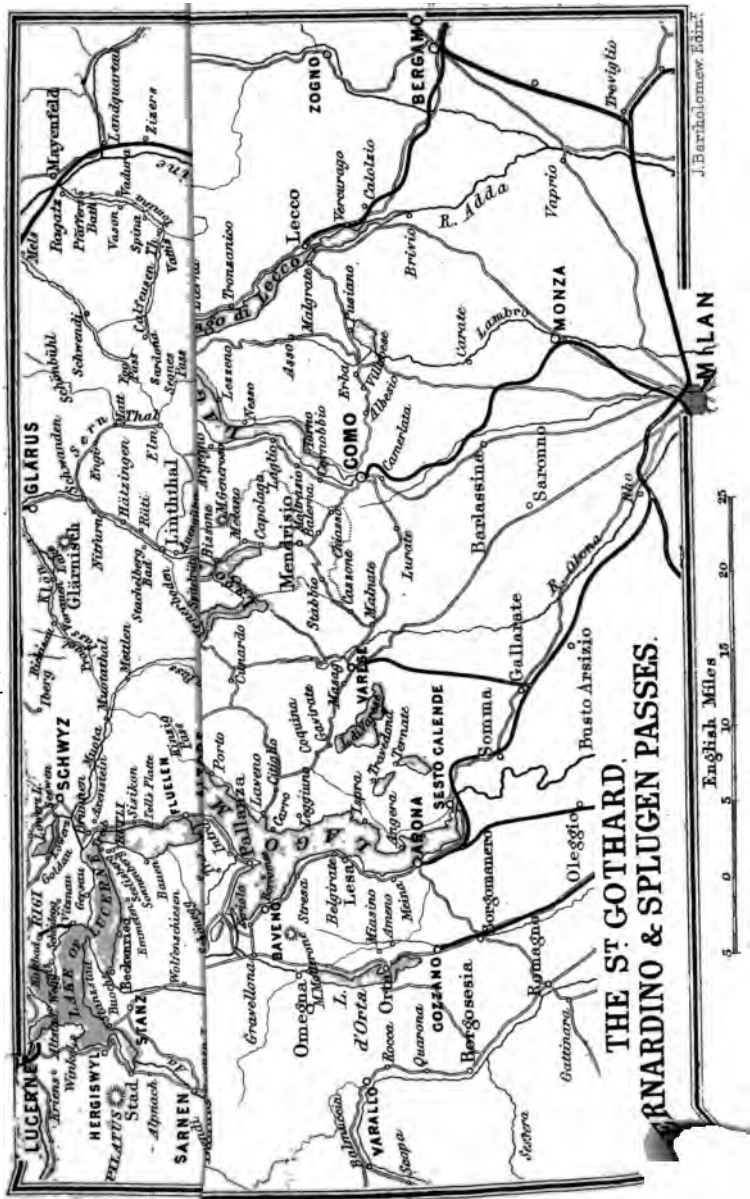
Here commences the path leading 29 miles westward by the Mayenthal and the Susten Pass, 7440 feet, to Meiringen. The summit of the Pass is 13 miles from Wasen. About 2 miles beyond the Susten Pass is the Inn Am Stein, 6120 feet, in the immediate vicinity of the Steinen Glacier. From this the road descends to the smiling valley of Gadmen, where there is another tolerable inn, 3950 feet above the sea. After this it joins, at the village of Hof, Route K, page 105, and descends to Meiringen ; see page 44.

⁴⁶ GESCHENEN, 3620 feet. *Inn* : Rössli. At a short distance ⁶¹ from this village the sixth bridge over the Reuss is crossed, called the Häderli Brücke, near the entrance to the Schollenen, a defile 3 miles long, between immense perpendicular granite cliffs, where the Reuss is crossed for the seventh time by the Sprengibricke ; and for the eighth time by the Teufelsbrücke, built in 1830, near the site of the old bridge, 110 feet above the bed of the torrent. After this bridge the road passes through the tunnel called the Urner Loch, 210 feet long, and 4650 feet above the sea. A little way beyond the southern mouth of the tunnel is

⁵⁰ ANDERMATT or URSEREN (pop. 1500, and 4730 feet above ⁸⁷ the sea). A diligence starts from Andermatt to Brieg, ⁵⁷ miles westward ; see Brieg to Andermatt, Route L, page 107 : another from Andermatt to Coire, 58 miles eastward ; see Route M, page 109. *Inns* : Drei Könige ; Hotel and Pension Gotthard. From the Chapel Mariahilf there is an excellent view of the valley.

^{52½} HOSPENTHAL, 5280 feet above the sea. *Inn* : Meyerhof, ^{54½} from which the coach starts to the Furka Pass. See page 108.

The road now ascends by a series of windings to a house of refuge one hour distant, where wine, milk, and bread are to be had. One hour farther is another house of refuge, in the Campo di Rodunt, a dreary waste ;—in winter exposed to dangerous snow-storms, and in spring to avalanches. The Reuss is then crossed for the last time by





LUZERN ROUTE N—HOSPICE OF ST. GOTTHARD. BELLINZONA
MILES FROM MILES TO

the Rodunt Brücke, and one mile beyond it is the Summit of the Pass, a dreary plateau, 6975 feet above the sea level.

⁶¹ HOTEL DU MONTE ROSA. Post and Telegraph Office. ⁴⁶
Here horses are changed, and travellers usually dine.

Close by is the Hospice, a massive building, but not a convent, like those of the Simplon and the Great St. Bernard. Mean winter temperature 18°3.

The St. Gotthard is not one mountain, but a group of peaks, of which the principal are—The Winterhorn or the Piz Orsino, 8800 feet; the Pizzo Vinci, 9710 feet: the Monte Prosa or the Sasso de San Gottardo, 8985 feet; the Fibbia, 9000 feet; and the Pizzo Centrale or Tritthorn, 9950 feet. Guides can be had at the hotel.

The descent from the Hospice by the Val Tremola is one of the most beautiful, but at the same time, at certain seasons, one of the most dangerous, in the Alps. This excellent carriage road was completed in 1832, and is kept in good repair. ;

⁶⁹ AIROLO (pop. 2000, and 3870 feet above the sea). Inn: ³⁸
Posta.

The Russians defeated the French here on the 13th of September 1799.

^{76½} DAZIO GRANDE (3060 feet), with an inn situated at the ^{30½}
entrance of a ravine, through which the road passes, and down which the Ticino flows in a series of cascades.

⁸⁰ FAIDO (pop. 800, and 2370 feet). Inns: Angelo; Sole, next ²⁷
the Post-office.

A pretty village, with some good houses. Here the vine appears. In the neighbourhood is the fall of the Piumagna. Junction with path to Disentis by the Lukmanier Pass, page 109.

⁸⁷ GIORNICO (pop. 800, and 1200 feet above the sea). Inns: ²⁰
Cervo; Corona. A delightfully situated village, with two interesting and ancient churches—Santa Maria di Castello and Santo Niccolo da Mira. Santo Niccolo adjoins the parish church, easily recognised by its two high towers. Santa Maria stands on a hill.

LUZERN
MILES FROM

ROUTE N—BELLINZONA.

BELLINZONA
MILES TO

89½ BODIO. *Inns* : Aigle ; Poste. Situated among fine wal- 17½
nut, mulberry, and fig trees. A little farther is Polleggio, at the junction of the valleys of Ambra, Levantina, Riviera, and Blegno.

93 BIASCA (pop. 2500). *Inn* : Unione. In this neighbourhood 14
are numerous cretins.

Coach daily to Olivone, 14 miles northwards, whence a mule-path leads by the Lukmanier Pass to Disentis, 26 miles farther.

From Olivone another path leads to Trons by the Greina Pass and the baths of Teniger. And another to Ilanz, 38 miles north. For Disentis, Trons, and Ilanz, see Route M, Andermatt to Coire, pp. 109, 110.

99 OSOGNA. The road now passes numerous other villages. 8

Near the village of Castiglione, where the Moësa joins the Ticino, the St. Gotthard route meets the Bernardino route. See Route P, page 151.

105 ARBEDO (pop. 900). Here a desperate struggle took place 3
between the Italians and the Swiss in June 1422.

107 BELLINZONA (pop. 2500). An important diligence station, 82 miles from Fluelen.

Hotels : Angelo ; Post ; Hotel de la Ville ; Albergo del Cervo.

Most travellers rest a night at Bellinzona, and next day take diligence to Locarno, 12 miles south-west, on Lake Maggiore, or to Magadino, 10 miles distant, also on Lake Maggiore, but on the opposite or eastern side. See Map of the Italian Lakes, page 96.

Bellinzona, on the Ticino, crossed by a fine bridge of 14 arches, has not much to interest the stranger. Near the Lugano gate is the ancient church of San Biaggio. To the east, on the Gorio Hill, are the castles of Mezzo and Corbario, and to the west the Castello Grande, partly an arsenal and partly a prison, commanding a fine view. Admission readily granted. Fee to porter, 1 fr. An omnibus runs between Bellinzona and Magadino in correspondence with the steamers ; time 1 hour 40 minutes ; fare 2½ fr. A diligence runs from Bellinzona to Camerlata by Lugano. Camerlata is 28 miles by rail north from Milan, page 130, and 132 miles by rail west from Verona ; see page 126.

LAGO MAGGIORE.

The Route of the Steamboats on the Lago Maggiore.

See **Map of the Italian Lakes**, page 96.

Principal Landing-Places of the Steamboats.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Sesto-Calende. | Magadino. |
| Arona (1). | Locarno. |
| Belgirate. | Canobbio. |
| Stresa. | Luino. |
| Baveno. | Laveno. |
| Pallanza. | Intra. |
| Intra. | Pallanza. |
| Laveno (2). | Baveno. |
| Luino (3). | Stresa. |
| Canobbio. | Belgirate. |
| Locarno. | Arona. |
| Magadino. | Sesto-Calende. |

1. For Sesto-Calende, Arona, Belgirate, Stresa, and Baveno, see pp. 93 and 94. From Baveno visit the Borromean Islands. 2. From Laveno a diligence runs to Como, 15 miles east, passing by Varese, 6½ miles east; time 5 hours. For Laveno, see page 116. 3. From Luino a diligence runs to Lugano and Como, see page 95. Sesto-Calende is the station for Milan, 36 miles north, see page 130.

MAGADINO (pop. 1000). *Hotels*: Belvédère; Bateau à Vapeur. The northern station of the steamboats which ply on Lake Maggiore.

Opposite Magadino, on the west side of the lake, is LOCARNO (pop. 3200). *Hotels*: Corona; Albergo Svizzero; Gallo. Beautifully situated on the lake, and in the neighbourhood of many places of interest, such as to the *Madonna del Sasso*, a chapel on a steep rock, overlooking the town, and commanding a very fine view. In the chapel are frescoes, attributed to Luini, and a miracle-working image visited by pilgrims. Also to Ronco d'Ascona, by Solduno, Losone, and Mulino dei Siseri.

The excursion up the Val Maggia is much more interesting, but of a more serious nature. About an hour's walk from Locarno is the *Ponte Brolla*, over the stream Maggia, in the midst of most picturesque scenery. BRISSAGO (pop. 1500) on the west bank. *Hotel*: Albergo Antico. Situated among orange and lemon tree orchards at the foot of Mont Limidario, 6520 feet above the lake. Brissago is famous for its cigars, which are very strong. CANOBBIO (pop. 2400). *Hotel*:

LAGO MAGGIORE.—PALLANZA.

Bissone. Famous for its tanneries. Near the town are some mineral springs and a Pension. In the parish church are frescoes by Gaudenz Ferrari. South from Canobbio is CANERO (Albergo dei Tre Re), among plantations of olive trees. On two islands opposite are the ruins of the strongholds of the brothers Mazzarda, who, in the 15th century, committed depredations along the shore of the lake. Opposite Canero, on the east bank, is LUINO. *Hotels* : Beccaccia ; Poste. Overlooked by the castle of the Grivelli. Diligence to Lugano, see p. 95. South from Canero is LAVENO. *Hotels* : Posta ; Moro ; Stella, situated at the foot of Il Sasso del Ferro. Diligence to Varese and Como. Opposite Laveno, on the west bank, is the manufacturing town of INTRA. *Hotels* : Lion d'Oro ; Vitello. Frequent omnibuses between Intra and PALLANZA (pop. 3400). *Hotel* : Universo, on the lake, with pleasant walks along its banks. Good peaches and grapes are sold here. On the shore is the statue of St. Stephen. In the church of the Madonna di Campagna are some good pictures. In the town there is a large penitentiary. It is more convenient to visit the Borromean Islands from Pallanza than from Bavedo. There and back, in a boat with two rowers, 5 fr.

For the description of these islands, and of the other towns on the lake, see pages 94 and 95.

ROUTE O.

COIRE TO COLICO by the SPLUGEN PASS.

Distance 78 miles. Time 16 hours. Fare 23 fr.

See **Map of the St. Gotthard, Bernardino, and Splugen Passes**, 112.

For travellers who have sufficient time it may be recommended to take out their seats only the length of Chiavenna, and next morning start for Colico by the omnibus ; thence by steamer for Como, 40 miles from Chiavenna.

Coire is approached from Basel by Route A, Basel, Constance, and Coire, distance 167 miles, page 3.

Coire is approached from Basel by Route Q, Basel, Zurich, and Coire, distance 146 miles, page 151.

Coire is approached from Zurich, by St. Gallen, by Route R, distance 138 miles, joining Route A at Rorschach, page 160.

COIRE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 0—THUSIS.

COLICO
MILES TO

- COIRE. For description see page 11. 78
- 6 REICHENAU, 1900 feet above the sea. *Inn* : Adler. 72
Junction with road to Andermatt, 52 miles west, on the St. Gotthard Route. See Routes M and N, pp. 109 and 112.
Among the group of houses situated here at the junction of the Hinter and Vorder Rhein, is the castle in which, when used as a school, King Louis Philippe, under the name of M. Chabot, was one of the schoolmasters for eight months in 1793. Here he received the intelligence of his father's death on the scaffold, and of his mother's banishment to Madagascar.
- 7 BONADUZ. *Inns* : De Giacomi ; Krone. Situated at the 71
entrance into the rich and beautiful Domleschger valley or Val Tomillasca.
- 14 KATZIS. *Inn* : Kreuz. A large village among orchards. 64
- 17 THUSIS or TUSAUN (pop. 800, and 2450 feet above the sea). 61
Inns : Hotel Via Mala ; Hotel Rhätia ; Post. Excellent trout.
At both of these inns, guides, horses, and mules, can be procured for exploring the neighbourhood.
Here the horses are changed.
Thusis is a pleasant village at the confluence of the Nolla with the Rhine, and in the midst of much beautiful scenery.
One mile from Thusis commences abruptly the **Via Mala**, which extends 4 miles through a terrific defile, between vertical cliffs 1500 feet high, and in some parts barely 30 feet apart. In the dark gloomy abyss below flow the light green waters of the Rhine. The road, protected by a strong parapet, has an average breadth of 24 feet. At one of the narrowest parts it passes through a tunnel 230 feet long, called the Verlorene Loch. Before entering this tunnel, at a point called the **Kanzeli**, there is a fine view of the Hohen-Realta, Thusis, and the Heizenberg. Beyond the tunnel, where the cliffs recede, there is a small house, the *Post-office station* of a neighbouring mountain village. The defile now narrows again, and the road crosses the first bridge, and in about five minutes more the middle bridge, about 320 feet above the Rhine, both spanning the river in wild and gloomy parts of the defile. At the third bridge the road enters the Schamser Thal (Vallis

COIRE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 0—SPLUGEN.

COLICO
MILES TO

Sexamnes) and 1½ mile beyond reaches the village of Zillis or Ciraun, 3067 feet above the sea, with a church built in 940.

Half-way between Zillis and Andeer the road passes the Bad Pignieu, but the mineral water is conducted to the Hotel Fravi in Andeer.

²⁵ ANDEER (pop. 600, and 3215 feet above the sea level). Inn ; ⁵³
Hotel Fravi.

Excursions to the top of the Piz Beverin, about 6600 feet above the level of Andeer. The road now passes Barenburg, and the hamlet of

²⁷ IN DEN KEHREN, where the Ferrera or Averser valley ⁵¹
enters the main or Rheinwald valley. That part of the Averser valley called the Inner-Ferrera is remarkably wild and romantic.

The road now winds its way up to the Rofla Schlucht, a defile 3 miles long, down which the Rhine rushes in rapids and foaming cascades. At the western extremity of the defile, on the south side, is the Sasaplana ; and on the north

^{30½} SUFERS, 4350 feet, on the left bank of the Hinter-Rhein, ^{47½}
but connected with the road by a bridge.

³⁴ SPLUGEN (pop. 300, and 4760 feet above the sea level. Inn : ⁴⁴
Post ; a massive arched stone building, in a poor hamlet, on the left bank of the Hinter-Rhein. Here there is a halt of 15 minutes.

In the summer season coaches start twice daily from the Post to Chiavenna.

Junction here with road over the Bernardino Pass. See Route P, page 149.

Shortly after leaving Splügen the road passes through a gallery 262 feet long, and then by a continuous ascent reaches the **Summit**, indicated by a cross, with a notice stating that the elevation of this point is 2117 metres (6945 feet). Near it is the first Italian House of Refuge (Casa cantoniera), with a bell, which is rung in snow-storms to guide the benighted traveller. To the west of the Pass is the Tambohorn, 10,748 feet, and to the east the Surettahorn. Near the third house of refuge commence the terraces and galleries of the Italian side. The first gallery is 700 feet long, the second 642 feet, and the third 1530 feet, and all are 15 feet high.

COIRE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 0—CHIAVENNA.

COLICO
MILES TO

About a mile from the summit, on the Italian side, is **Dogana**, 5861 feet, consisting of a group of poor houses, including an inn and a small custom-house station. The road, thence traversing a dreary desolate plain, reaches the hamlet of Isola, at the junction of the path to Alla Spina—see p. 150. At the southern extremity of the Staffetta Plain is **Pianazzo**, 4760 feet, commanding a view of the valley of the Lira.

Below Pianazzo the road passes over the top of the **Madesimo** cascade, 700 feet high, where the conducteur, for a trifle, stops the diligence to allow passengers to view it from a projecting point. Begging children and black pigs abound here. From this the diligence descends rapidly, charming views disclosing themselves at all the numerous turns. An inscription on one of the rocks records that the road through Carlo Donegani was constructed in the reign of the Emperor Francis II.

⁵¹ **CAMPO DOLCINO**, a miserable hamlet and post station, ²⁷ 3560 feet above the sea, in a small grassy plain on the Lira. Here the diligence makes a halt of about 5 minutes.

The valley of the Lira is wild and uninteresting till within a short distance of San Giacomo, where there are great forests of beautiful chestnut trees.

⁶⁰ **CHIAVENNA** or **CLEVEN** (pop. 3200, and 1052 feet above ¹⁸ the sea level). *Hotels*: Conradi; Chiave d'Oro. Here the diligence stops 20 minutes.

A town of considerable trade, picturesquely situated on the Maira, at the junction of the great roads over the Splügen and Septimer, between Germany and Italy. Of its six churches the most interesting is San Lorenzo, built in 1538. In the baptistry is a very ancient font. In the neighbourhood are two charnel-houses. The finest view is to be had from the part of the castle garden called "Il Paradiso." Admission $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Diligence to St. Moritz (p. 13), 34 miles north-east, by the Col de Maloggia, 5943 feet. Time $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours. From Coire to St. Moritz see p. 12.

⁶⁷ **RIVA**. A village and post station at the north extremity of ¹¹ the Lago di Rivo or Mezzola, originally the northern termination of Lake Como. The road, after skirting the lake, reaches

⁷⁸ **COLICO**. *Inns*: Albergo Piazza Garibaldi; Isola Bella; Angelo.

COLICO TO COMO.

A small village situated in marshy ground at the northern extremity of Lake Como.

The diligence stops at the Piazza Garibaldi, opposite the steamboat wharf. There are two steamers daily from Colico to Como, and one from Colico to Lecco, the terminus of the railway from Verona. From Como an omnibus conveys passengers to Camerlata ($1\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant), the terminus of the railway from Milan (28 miles south), for which there are six trains daily. Diligence to Varese. See page 130.

From Colico a diligence runs in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours to Lecco, which is 53 miles by rail from Milan (see page 130), and 95 from Verona (see page 126). From Colico diligence to Bormio, by Sondria and Tirano. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Bormio is a famous mineral bath establishment, Les Bains de Bormio, in a most romantic situation.

LAKE COMO.

Lake Como, the Lacus Larius of the ancients, is, from the beauty of its situation and the mildness of its climate, the most celebrated lake of Northern Italy. It is of a very irregular form, 1 to 3 miles broad, 37 long, 1920 feet deep, and 690 feet above the sea level. It abounds with excellent fish, trout weighing above 20 lbs., and the Agone (*Cyprinus Lariensis*), which affords the most delicate eating of all.

COLICO TO COMO, by the STEAMBOAT.

See Map of the Italian Lakes, page 96.

Two steamers start daily from Colico to Como—one in the morning and the other in the afternoon; time, 4 hours. The tickets are sold on board. Between Colico and Lecco there is only one steamer daily. For the Time-tables see the "Guida Officiale," sold at all the stations.

On leaving Colico the first place the steamer calls at is DOMASO (pop. 1600), on the west bank, with vineyards and mulberry trees on the sides of the hills. Close to Domaso is GRAVEDONA, where the steamer halts. Hotel del Sasso near the pier. From the terrace there is a charming view of the lake and of Monte Legnone (8100 feet) on the opposite side. In the cellars behind the village very pleasant wine is sold. After Gravedona the steamer calls at DONGO (west side), with

LAKE-COMO.—BELLAGGIO.

large ironworks. On the hill above Dongo is the village Garzeno, whence a path extends over Monte Jorio to Bellinzona. Close to Dongo is Musso, with the ruins of the Castello di Musso on the top of an almost perpendicular cliff. The steamer next calls at CREMIA (west side), of which the parish church contains a masterpiece by P. Veronese—Michael the Archangel in combat with Satan. A great number of silkworms are reared in this neighbourhood. Opposite Crema is Dervio, whence the steamer passes to REZZONICO (west side), with the picturesque ruins of a castle built in the 13th century, from which there is a view of the three arms of the lake. Pope Clement XIII. was born at Rezzonico. The steamer now crosses over to BELLANO (east side), at the entrance into the Val Mugiasca, and at the foot of Monte Grigna, 7000 feet. In the neighbourhood is the waterfall Orrido di Bellano, 180 feet. A short way south is the Riva di Gittana, where passengers land for the hydropathic establishment, situated 500 feet above the lake. A short way farther south, on the same (east) side, the boat halts at VARENNA (*Hotel*: Albergo Reale), a most picturesque village, built in terraces. Less than a mile south from the town is the cascade Fiume-Latte, which issues from a cavern 300 feet above the lake. A great deal of marble is quarried and dressed here. (From this part of the lake the agents from the hotels become more troublesome and more numerous.) The steamer now arrives at MENAGGIO (pop. 1500). *Hotels*: Corona; Hirsch. Here passengers land who wish to visit Lakes Lugano and Maggiore. Take a seat (2½ fr.) in the omnibus running to and from Porlezza, 8 miles west, on the north extremity of Lake Lugano. A one-horse coach between Menaggio and Porlezza costs 7 fr.; two horses, 12 fr. From Porlezza take the steamer to Lugano, 2 fr. From Lugano diligence to Luino, 10 miles west, on Lago Maggiore. From Lugano diligences daily to Bellinzona in 3½ hours—fare, 5 fr.; to Luino in 3 hours—fare, 4 fr.; to Camerlata in 3½ hours—fare, 6 fr. For description of Lugano see page 96.

Above Menaggio is the village Lovenio. Among the villas here the most interesting is the Villa Frizzoni, full of art treasures. The steamer next calls at BELLAGGIO, the best headquarters from which to make excursions. *Hotels*: Gran Bretagna; Hotel Genazzini. Tariff of boats with two rowers:—To Villa Melzi, 2 fr.; to Cadenabbia, Villa Carlotta (Sommariva), or Majolica, 3 fr. To Villa Pliniana, Lecco, or Colico, with three rowers, 15 fr. To Como,

LAKE COMO.—CADENABBIA.

with three rowers, 20 fr., and 1 fr. besides to each rower. The servants who show the villas are generally very polite. A gratuity of 1 fr. each is expected; but for a party, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. each is in most cases sufficient. Bellagio occupies the promontory separating Lake Como from Lake Lecco. In the neighbourhood are the most remarkable villas. About a hundred paces from the Hotel Genazzini is the Villa Frizzoni, built of marble. Among the pictures it contains are—A Descent from the Cross, and a Madonna, by G. Bellini; a Descent from the Cross, by Tintoretto; a Holy Family, by Leonardo da Vinci, etc. The *Villa Serbelloni*, on the extremity of the peninsula, is visited on account of the *views from the grounds*. Admission, 1 fr., to the outer park, full of olive and fig trees. At the second door, where another franc must be paid, the finest part of the grounds is entered. Here the views are exceedingly beautiful. To the south is the Villa Giulia, the property of the King of Belgium. To the south of the Villa Frizzoni is the *Villa Melzi*, a magnificent edifice, splendidly furnished, and containing many art treasures. Among them are five busts by Canova, and a portrait of Napoleon I., taken in 1802 by Andrea Appiani. On the west or opposite side of the lake is the steamboat station of CADENABBIA. *Hotels*: Bellevue; Hotel de Belle Ile; Hotel de la Ville de Milan. Close to Cadenabbia is the *Villa Carlotta*, or Sommariva, the finest and largest of the villas on the lake. The marble saloon is ornamented with bas-reliefs representing the Triumph of Alexander, generally considered Thorwaldsen's masterpiece; while the Cupid and Psyche, the Magdalene, the Palamedes, and the Venus and Paris, also in this hall, are among the best works of Canova. Fee to each attendant, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. Behind the villa is a very large magnolia. From the Milan Hotel a somewhat narrow path leads up to the church of the Madonna di Sasso San Martino, whence there is an admirable view. The next steamboat station on the west side is TREMEZZO. *Hotel*: Bezzani. This place affords one of the most sheltered winter residences on the lake. 2 miles south from Tremezzo is the village of *Lenno*. On a column in the crypt below the parish church is an epitaph to Diana. The steamer now rounds the promontory of Balbianello, with its chateau, and, passing the island of Comacina, calls at ARCEGNO, on the west bank, situated at the entrance to the fertile valley of Intelvi.

The steamer now calls at Nesso, at the foot of the Piano del Tivano, on the east bank, and opposite to Brianno, a small village,

COMO.

with fine laurel trees. Above Brienno is the cave "Buco dell' Orso," where bones of bears, 10 feet long, were found."—Berlepsch's *Switzerland*, page 774. Near Laglio is a pyramid-shaped monument, 60 feet high, which Joseph Frank caused to be erected to his own memory. The steamer now calls at *Torno*, the landing-place for the villa Pliniana, a short way east from Torno, in a dark narrow gorge, in the midst of beautifully-laid-out grounds, containing the intermittent fountain described by Pliny in his *Historia Naturalis*. The steamer now calls at MOLTRASIO (west bank), with numerous villas and a fine waterfall. Between Moltrasio and Cernobio, 3 miles from Como, is the *Villa d'Este*, in which the unfortunate Queen Caroline resided. In the gardens is the palatial "Hotel della regina d'Inghilterra," a magnificent but expensive house. The steamer now arrives at Como.

COMO, the ancient Comum (pop. 27,000). *Hotels*: Near the landing-place from the steamer the Hotels Angelo and Italia; at the Porta Torre the Hotels Monte de Brianza and the Corona.

Como is a handsome city, with a cathedral entirely of marble, commenced in 1396. Among the statuettes which adorn the façade are those of the two Plinys, represented in a sitting posture. They are believed to have been natives of Comum. The younger Pliny had several villas on the banks of the Larian lake.

Of the interior of the church the nave and aisles are Gothic, while the transept and choir are Renaissance.

In the right aisle are the Flight into Egypt by G. Ferrari, the Adoration of the Magi and a Virgin and Child with Saints by B. Luino. Below the last painting are some small pictures relating to St. Jerome. In the sacristy is the Death of S. Abbondio by Morazzone. The marble Pietà in the left aisle was sculptured by Rudari. In this aisle are a Nativity by Luino, and a Marriage of the Virgin by G. Ferrari. The design of the circular baptistery, near the door, is attributed to Bramante.

Adjoining the cathedral is a marble building of three colours, and having a portico beneath it. This is the Broletto, now the Archivio, a work of the beginning of the 13th century. On the other side of the cathedral is the theatre.

The church of St. Carpoforo is said to have been built in the 4th century. S. Fidele, built in the 6th century, is adorned with reliefs of the 11th century, and contains splendid organs. The church "Del

LAKE ISEO.

Crocifisso" possesses a miraculous crucifix, fine organs by Serazi, some good pictures, and an ossuary. Besides the Plinys, Como was the birthplace of Pope Innocent XI. ; of the sculptor Canova ; and of the natural philosopher Volta, to whose memory a statue by Marchesi was erected in 1838, in the Piazza Volta.

In Como are extensive silk manufactories. From Como an omnibus runs to Camerlata, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant, the terminus of the Milan railway. Camerlata is 28 miles north from Milan. From Camerlata a coach runs to Varese, see page 130.

The Lecco arm of Lake Como is less visited. From Lecco there is an excellent carriage road by the side of the lake to Colico, and another by Pusiano to Como. Lecco is 53 miles by rail from Milan, see page 130.

LECCO (pop. 12,000). *Hotels* : Leone d'Oro ; Croce di Malta ; Italia. Picturesquely situated on the south-east extremity of the lake, and chiefly engaged in the manufacture of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs.

To visit Lakes Iseo and Garda from Lecco, take rail to Palazzolo, $34\frac{1}{4}$ miles east, whence coach to Sarnico, 6 miles north on Lake Iseo ; then return to the railway either from the village of Sarnico or from Iseo.

The village of Iseo is 11 miles by diligence from Brescia. From Brescia continue the rail to Desenzano, $68\frac{1}{4}$ miles east from Lecco, or to Peschiera, 78 miles east from Lecco, both on Lake Garda.

LAKE ISEO.

See Map of the Italian Lakes, page 96.

Two departures daily by the steamboat from Sarnico to Lovere, calling at Iseo—time 2 hours 10 minutes. Two departures likewise from Lovere to Sarnico, calling at Iseo.

The Lago d'Iseo is a beautiful sheet of water, 16 miles long, 2 broad, 680 feet deep, and 630 feet above the sea level. It is fed by the Oglio, which comes from the valley Camonica, the longest of the Alpine valleys of Lombardy after the Valteline. It abounds with fish, and in the middle there is a hilly island with two villages. At the head of the lake is the town of Lovere, where Lady Mary Wortley Montague lived for some time. At Casico, near Lovere, there is an abyss into which a torrent rushes with a great noise.

The best town to stop at between Lakes Iseo and Garda is

BRESCIA (pop. 36,000, and 57 miles east from Lecco). *Hotels* : Albergo Reale ; Due Torre ; Italia, etc.

Brescia, 156 miles east from Turin and 114 west from Venice, is

LAGO DI GARDA.

pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill, on the summit of which is a fine old castle called the Falcon. It contains some fine buildings, among which are the New Cathedral, commenced in 1604 and finished in 1825 ; the Old Cathedral or La Rotonda, begun in the 9th century ; and St. Afra, erected in 1580. Opposite the New Cathedral is the Biblioteca Quiriniana, with 40,000 volumes. The cabinet of curiosities belonging to this library is open from 11 till 3. The Picture Gallery, called the Galleria Tosi, is open (excepting in September and October) from 11 till 3.

From Brescia a diligence runs to Salo on Lake Garda.

15 miles east from Brescia is Lonato (pop. 7000), and 2½ miles beyond

DESENZANO (pop. 5000). *Hotels* ; Vittoria ; Albergo Imperiale, on the south-west extremity of Lake Garda ; while on the south-east extremity is

PESCHIERA (pop. 2000), a strongly-fortified town, 14 miles west from Verona.

From Desenzano and Peschiera steamers sail in correspondence with the trains between Milan and Venice. The principal steamboat station is RIVA, at the northern extremity of the lake. The journey from the northern to the southern end requires 4 hours 40 minutes.

LAGO DI GARDA.

This beautiful lake, the Benacus of the ancients, is 38 miles long, from 2 to 5 broad, 900 feet deep, and 327 feet above the level of the Adriatic.

Between Desenzano and Peschiera a curiously narrow promontory projects far into the water, having at its extremity the village of Sermione. Some ruins are pointed out as those of Catullus's house. Grand mountains rise from its banks for the upper two-thirds of its length ; and of these mountains, Monte Baldo, standing between the lake and the Adige, and attaining the height of 7700 feet, is the most striking. The steamers, in their voyages up and down, communicate with all the principal places on the shores, from Peschiera to Riva. On the *western side* are *Sald*, a town of 4500 inhabitants, at the end of a short arm, amidst groves of olive, mulberry, and orange trees ; *Maderno*, 1500 inhabitants, with lemon orchards ; *Toscolano* 2600 inhabitants—the country is covered with olive-trees. Paper is extensively made both here and at Maderno ; *Bogliaco*, villa of Count Bettoni ; *Gargnano*, 4000 inhabitants ; *Tremosine*, 2300

VERONA.

inhabitants, built on a precipitous rock; *Limone*, at the foot of lofty mountains, with large lemon orchards; *Riva*, population 6000—*Hotels*: Sole d'Oro, Castello, Giardino—the principal steamboat station, from which they all start. There is a daily diligence hence to Roveredo, on the railway from Verona to the Tyrol, in 3 hours; a pedestrian will take 4 hours. The road passes the little lake of Loppio, and lies amongst highly interesting scenery. At Roveredo join the route from Verona to Frankfort by the Brenner Pass.—See Route 7B, in Black's "North of France," page 286.

On the east bank of the Lago di Garda the chief places, starting from Riva, are—*Torbole*; *Malcesine*, with an old castle near the lake; *Cusateletto San Vigilio*, at the extremity of a promontory at the foot of Monte Baldo; *Garda*, an old town from which the lake takes its name; *Bardolino*, 2300 inhabitants; and *Lacise*.

Those who go out in boats should be made aware that the lake is liable to strong winds, which agitate the surface into high waves.

14 miles east from Peschiera is Verona, the southern terminus of the Brenner Pass Route from Munich.

VERONA (pop. 63,000), on the Adige, one of the oldest cities in Italy. *Hotels*: Due Torre; Tour de Londres; La Grande Czarine, etc.

Junction at Verona with route from Frankfort to Verona by Stuttgart, Ulm, Augsburg, München, Innsbruck, and the Brenner Pass; distance 566 miles. See page 287 in Black's "North of France."

Cabs.—For two persons, the half-hour, 1 fr.; the hour 1½ fr.

There are two railway stations—the Stazione Porta Nuova, three quarters of a mile south-west from the town; and the Stazione della Ferrovia, 1½ mile south-west from the town. Omnibuses await passengers at both stations.

In the centre of the town is the Arena, of an elliptical form, 512 feet in its greatest diameter, by 410 wide, and 106 feet high, erected by Diocletian in A.D. 284. There are 44 rings of seats, and these are capable of accommodating 22,000 people. The vomitoria, or places of ingress and egress, are sixty-four in number, four being reserved for wild beasts, and two for the gladiators. There are also two subterranean passages leading to the sunken place on the middle of the arena. The outer wall had three tiers of arches, and inside, on the ground, there were three concentric passages round the building, and a smaller passage above, over the ex-

VERONA.—PALAZZO POMPEI.

ternal one of the three just mentioned. The grand entrances were two : one at each narrow end ; and over them, towards the arena, is a small platform with a balustrade.

Now drive eastwards towards the Ponte Navi to the church of S. Fermo Maggiore, on the right side of the Adige. It is a large brick edifice of the 14th century. The ceiling is an elaborate work of walnut-wood, with small images of saints in the sunken panels. There are several old monuments here ; two plain ones in the right transept are of descendants of Dante, but the finest is near the left transept. The bronze bas-reliefs that adorned this tomb of the Toriani were carried off to Paris, and copies occupy their place. In the Capella della Concezione, left side of church, is a fine altar-piece by Carotto, 1528 ; and on the opposite side of the church is a picture by Torbido il Moro, over an altar that has an interesting bas-relief, a Pietà, in front of the table.

On the left side of the Adige, opposite S. Fermo Maggiore, is the **Palazzo Pompei**, or Museum. Admission, 1 fr. On the ground-floor are collections of Etruscan and Roman antiquities ; and upstairs, in fifteen rooms, the pictures, principally belonging to the Veronese school, and of no great merit. From this drive to the **Piazza dell' Erbi**, a short way north from the Arena. This square, formerly the forum, now the fruit-market, has at the upper end, fronting the Palazzo Mafei, a column erected by the Venetians in 1524 ; and opposite it the Casa dei Mercanti (Exchange), erected in 1301, and a tower 330 feet high, built in 1368 by the Scaliger known as the Can Signorio, to whom also the fountain is due. Immediately eastward is the **Piazza dei Signori**, surrounded by imposing buildings, the former abodes of the Scaligers. Here is the elegant Palazzo del Consiglio, designed by Giocondo, and adorned with statues of Veronese worthies. A modern statue of Dante has been erected in the middle of this square. Close by are the **Tombs of the Scaligers**, in front of the little church of S. Maria l'Antica. There are five of these interesting tombs, the finest of which is that of Can Signorio, just mentioned, infamous for his assassinations (d. 1375). Six columns support statues of the six warrior saints, and at the top of the building are emblems of the Christian virtues, rather out of place here. The iron-work surrounding these tombs is of elegant design.

North-east from the Piazza dei Signori, by the broad Corso Cavour, is the church of **S. Anastasia**, commenced in 1261. Notice the very

VERONA.—CATHEDRAL.

old wooden doors, and the grotesque figures supporting the holy-water fountains—that on the left is attributed to the father of P. Veronese. Observe the arabesques round the altars, particularly those at the second and third altars. At the fourth is a picture of St. Martin by Carotto. In the Pellegrini chapel, next the transept, there is a curious monument with terra-cotta figures, representing the Entombment, 15th century.

North-west from S. Anastasia is the Cathedral, built in the 14th century. Behind the columns of the porch (which rest on chimeras, as is so common in this part of Italy) are statues of the paladins Orlando and Oliver. Upon Orlando's sword may be read the words DV RIN DAR DA. At the second altar on the right, the two side-pieces of the triptych are by Giolfino; at the third are two Apostles by Carotto; in the chapel on the right of the choir the carvings of the pilasters deserve notice, and the elegant tomb of St. Agatha. The frescoes of the choir were executed by Torbido from Giulio Romano's designs. Notice the curious carvings at the sides of the movable desks for the service-books. The picture at the first altar in the left aisle is an Assumption by Titian. In the Chapel of S. Giovanni, formerly the baptistery, is an altar-piece by P. Ferinati, and a large marble font for baptism by immersion, with a place for the priest in the middle.

Near the Cathedral is the **Cupitular Library**, where Petrarch discovered a MS. copy of Cicero's letters, previously unknown, and where other valuable manuscripts have been found.

Now drive by the Ponte di Ferro to S. Giorgio. Here are pictures by Tintoretto, Brusasorci, Moretto, Girolamo dai Libri, Carotto, and a Martyrdom of St. George by P. Veronese, which has been to Paris.

A considerable way west from S. Giorgio, and on the right bank of the river, is the church of **S. Zeno**, founded by Pepin. Steps lead down into the church, and the effect is good when seen from the raised choir at the other end. The nave is crossed by two arches; the ceiling is of wood. At the first altar on the right is a picture by Torbido; a little farther on are some mediæval statues of Christ and the Apostles, and then an altar with columns, borne by a lion and a bull. Ascending a broad flight of steps we reach a platform, on which are at one side a statue of St. Zeno (right), and on the other one of St. Proculus. On the walls are frescoes of the 14th century. On one of the steps of the second flight is an inscription, showing that it belonged to the tomb of Augusta Atilia Valeria, an early Christian.

VERONA.—JULIET'S TOMB.

The apse of the choir has a triptych by Mantegna ; the small paintings below are only copies of the originals, which were carried off to France. At the left of the chief entrance is a large porphyry basin of rude workmanship. The Cloisters deserve to be looked at, though they were much ruined by the Austrians. What is called King Pepin's Tomb is outside the church. The very elegant and lofty campanile of the 11th century will not escape attention.

At the southern extremity of Verona, on the left bank of the Adige, in the street called the *Vicolo Franceschine*, is a garden of a former Franciscan Monastery, which contains **Juliet's Tomb**. Fee, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. "Juliet is supposed to have died in the year 1303, when Bartolomeo della Scala (or degli Scaligeri) was Lord of Verona ; and Shakspeare probably intended to represent one of the Scaligeri by his Escalus. The names of the rival families, whom our great poet has immortalised, were Capello and Montechio : the tomb of the former stood in the cemetery of the Franciscan Church, and they had a palace in the town of Verona ; they were highly favoured by the Scaligeri, a circumstance which probably offended the Montechi, a more ancient and affluent family than the other, and possessors of the Castle of Montechio (situated about 15 miles from Verona), and likewise proprietors of a palace in the Veronetta. After the marriage and fray, Juliet came to the Franciscan Convent under pretence of confession ; and her confessor, Father Lorenzo (Leonardo di Reggio), gave her a powerful soporific, at the same time sending to inform her relations that she had been suddenly attacked by illness ; and, as the soporific took effect before their arrival, they thought her dead ; consequently she was not removed from the convent, but immediately put into her coffin ; and, according to a custom which still prevails, a lighted candle was placed in the coffin, near her head ; and after the funeral ceremony, the lid, according to usual practice, was put on in private. Father Lorenzo, when resolved to administer the soporific, sent a letter to Mantua, informing Romeo of this resolution ; but before the letter arrived he heard the report of Juliet's death, left Mantua, scaled the wall of the cemetery belonging to the Franciscan Convent, and swallowed the poison. Next day, Bartolomeo degli Scaligeri and the two rival families assisted at the obsequies of the unfortunate Romeo and Juliet."—*Starke's Guide*.

Verona gave birth to the poets Catullus and Æmilius Marcus ; the historian Cornelius Nepos ; Pliny the Elder ; Vitruvius, the celebrated

MILAN.

architect of the Augustan age ; Paolo Veronese ; and many other persons of distinguished abilities.

See *Map of the Italian Lakes*, page 96.

MILAN is 41 miles from Arona, 36 from Sesto-Calende, 28 from Camerlata, 29½ from Como, and 53 from Lecco.

Hotels.—De la Ville (20 in Plan) ; de l'Europe (26 in Plan) ; the Hotel de France, on the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, near the Duomo ; the Grand Hotel Royal (18 in Plan), near the Post-office, the English Church, and the Royal Palace ; Hotel de Gran Bretagna (21 in Plan), near the sumptuous church of S. Alessandro ; Hotel Reichmann (17 in Plan) ; near the railway station the Hotel Cavour ; Hotels Milan, Pozzo, Bella, Venezia, and Pensione Svizzere, etc. Pop. 220,000.

Cabs.—From the station to the hotels 1 fr. from 6 A.M. to midnight. Afterwards 1½ fr. Trunks, 25 c. extra. Per hour, 2 frs.

Travellers going to Switzerland by the Splügen Pass take rail to Camerlata, 28 miles north. From this by omnibus to Lake Como, whence steamer to Colico, where enter the diligence. See page 116.

On this branch line, 8 miles north from Milan, is **Monza** (pop. 18,000). *Hotels* : Palazzo Reale ; Albergo del Castello. In the cathedral, erected in the 14th century, is preserved the famous **Iron Crown**, with which 34 Lombard kings were crowned. It consists of a broad gold ring, with a thin strip of iron round the interior, formed, it is said, out of a nail from the cross. The treasury contains a model of this crown. Fee, 1 fr.

Travellers going to Switzerland by either the St. Gotthard or Bernardino Pass, take the rail to Sesto-Calende, thence the steamer to Magadino, and from Magadino the coach to Bellinzona, where enter the diligence. See Route N, page 111, and Route P, page 149.

Travellers going to Geneva by the Simplon Pass take rail to Arona, 42 miles northwards, whence take the diligence. See page 94.

37½ miles north from Milan by rail is **Varese** (pop. 13,000). *Hotels* : Stella ; Europa ; Angelo. Diligence to Camerlata. Four miles from Varese, on the top of the Sacro Monte, nearly 1800 feet above the town, is the sanctuary of the Madonna del Monte. On the road up are chapels ornamented with coloured figures and frescoes. Lake Varese is 6 miles long and 5 broad.

MILAN.—CATHEDRAL.

Milan is surrounded by a wall $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent. Outside this wall runs the road called Strada di Circonvallazione. The wall is pierced by eleven gates, of which the most remarkable are the Porta Ticinese, resembling the entrance into a Roman temple, and the Arco della Pace, a beautiful structure of white marble. The streets are generally narrow and crooked, and the squares small and irregular.

The most important edifice is the Duomo or Cathedral, commenced in 1386, and dedicated to St. Charles. The entire length of the church is 486 feet, and of the transepts 288 feet. The breadth of the nave is 191 feet, and the height of the roof 153 feet. The dome is 214 feet high, and the tower 360 feet. The vaulting of the roof, painted in imitation of open work on stone, rests on fifty-two octagonal marble pillars, each 15 feet in diameter and 86 feet in height, crowned with canopied niches and statues instead of capitals. On the exterior of the roof are 100 crocketed pinnacles and 4500 marble statues. The floor is laid with marbles of various colours. On it, near the entrance, is the meridian or north and south line, drawn by Italian astronomers in 1786. The dome or *cupola* is by Brunellesco. Immediately under it is the subterranean chapel, most sumptuously decorated, in which rest the mortal remains of *S. Carlo Borromeo*, in a crystal sarcophagus adorned with silver gilt ornaments; his countenance, part of the nose excepted, is well preserved; his robes, crosier, and mitre, are superb; and silver *bassi-relievi*, executed by Rubini, after the designs by Cerano, embellish the walls of the chapel. Entrance free from 5 till 10 A.M.; later, 1 fr. In the eastern or apse end of the church are three immense windows, with 350 representations of Scriptural subjects. On the west wall of the south transept are the monuments to two Medicis, brothers of Pope Pius IV. Tickets for the roof are sold here, 25c. each; door close by—no guide required. In this transept is also the black marble monument to Cardinal Carracioli, and the remarkable statue of St. Bartholomew, representing him as being flayed alive. Four hundred and ninety-four steps lead up to the highest gallery of the tower, where a watchman presides, with a good telescope, by which, and the aid of the accompanying map, most of the distant places in this wonderfully extensive prospect can be distinguished. From the Duomo, pass by the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, one of the unfortunate speculations of English capitalists, to the Piazza della Scala (1 in Plan); and thence north-west to the Brera, the Palace of the Sciences

MILAN.—PICTURE GALLERY.

and Fine Arts. Open from 10 till 3—on Sunday from 12 till 4. Containing the Picture Gallery in thirteen rooms, the Archæological Museum, and the famous Biblioteca Ambrosiana, the Cabinet of Coins, and the Observatory.

Crossing a fine court, in the midst of which is a colossal statue of Napoleon I., by Canova, we reach a double flight of steps, which lead to the Pinacoteca, or Picture Gallery, containing nearly 500 paintings, all labelled.

In the first two antechambers are some admirable frescoes, which have been carefully detached from old monastery walls. The best are by Bernardino Luini. Among the oil paintings in the first room are—

2 Jordaens—Sacrifice of Abraham. 5 Parmigianino—Virgin and Saints. 6 Titian—St. Jerome. 10 Vandyke—Virgin and Child, with St. Anthony of Padua. 11 Paris Bordone—The Virgin and the Apostles. 12 Simone di Pesaro—Transfiguration. 15 P. Bardone—Christ and two Saints. 18 Domenichino—Virgin enthroned, Saints and Angels. 19 Albano—The Trinity, Virgin and Saints. 20 Guercino—The Virgin, St. Joseph, and a Nun. 26 P. Bardone—Baptism of Christ. 30 Caravaggio—St. Sebastian. 36 D. Crespi—Christ with his Cross. 45 Garofalo—The Dead Christ with the Maries. 47 Tintoretto—Pietà.

Room II.—56 Moretto—The Virgin and Child, with Saints. 58 Timoteo Viti—Annunciation, and two Saints. 61 P. Veronese—Marriage in Cana. 62 Girolamo Savoldo—Virgin and Child, with four Saints. 63 Catena—A Saint. 70 Tintoretto—Six Saints at the Cross. 71 P. Veronese—A Pope and two Bishops.

Room III.—78 Crivelli—A Virgin and Child, with four Saints. 86 B. Mantegna—Virgin and Child, with Saints. 90 Gentile Bellini—St. Mark preaching at Alexandria. 96 Cima da Conegliano—St. Peter of Verona and other Saints. 105 Mantegna—Saints. 112 P. Veronese—Christ with the Pharisees. 113 Giov. Cariani—Virgin enthroned, with Saints. 114 Antonio and Giov. da Murano—Virgin and Child, with Saints in fourteen small compartments. 129 Sustermans—Lady's Portrait. Lorenzo Lotto—A Pietà.

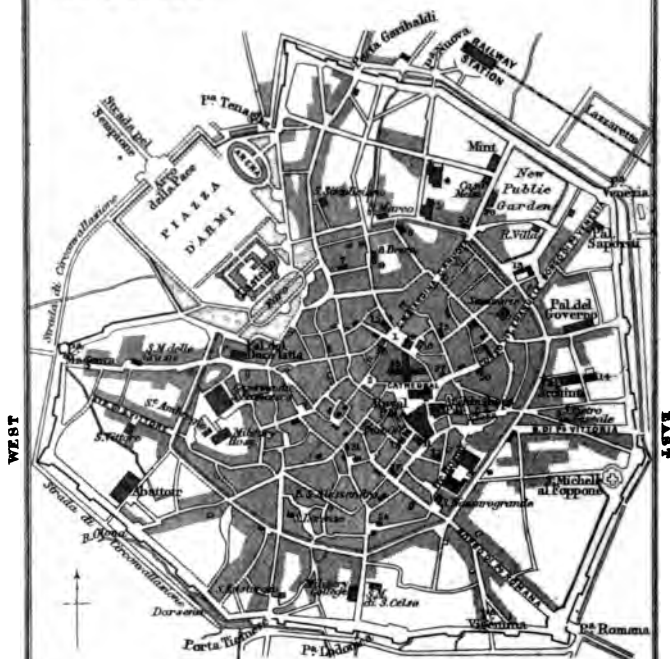
Room IV.—136 Vandyke—Lady's Portrait. Lorenzo Lotto—Three Portraits. 139 Correggio (?)—Virgin and Child, with Saints. 144 Caraccio—St. Stephen disputing with the Doctors.

Room VI.—180-2 Two Saints, attributed to Catena. 185 Albani—Dance of Amoretti (much copied, but not of high merit). 189 Cima da Conegliano—St. Peter as Pope, and two Saints. 202 Ann. Caracci—Portraits. 208 Moroni—Virgin and Child, with St. Francis and the Donatorio.



NORTH

MILAN



REFERENCE

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Piazza del Teatro | 8 Pal. de Brera | 17 Hotel Reichenman |
| 2 " dei Mercanti | 9 " Boccarina | 18 Grand Hotel Royal |
| 3 S. Angelo | 10 S. Fedele | 19 Marino |
| 4 Ospedale de Fate bene Sorelle | 11 Teatro d. Carminiana | 20 Hotel de la Ville |
| 5 Ospedale de Fate bene Fratelle | 12 Casa Uboldi | 21 Gran Bretagna |
| 6 Casa Samoyloff | 13 Pal. della Ragione | 22 Casa Origo |
| 7 S. Maria del Carmine | 14 Conserv. di Musica | 23 Gallery Vittorio Emanuele |
| | 15 Teatro del Scala | 24 S. Ruffina |
| | 16 Casino dei Mercanti | 25 Pal. Belgiojoso |
| | | 26 Museo Civico |
| | | 27 H. de l'Europe |

SOUTH

J. B. Scholten Edin.

MILAN.—AMBROSIAN LIBRARY.

ROOM VII.—214 Guercino—Abraham, Hagar, and Ishmael (much admired by Byron). 218 Carpaccio—Marriage of Virgin. 220 Palma the elder—Four Saints. 222 Carpaccio—Presentation of the Virgin at the Temple. Here we have clearly the same motive as that of Titian's much larger and finer picture in the Academy Gallery at Venice. Which was painted first? 226 Mantegna—A Pietà. 230 Raffaello's celebrated Sposalizio, painted when he was only twenty-one. It is, however, not much more than a copy of a picture by Perugino in the museum at Caen.

ROOM VIII.—236 Andrea Solari (Antonello da Messina?)—Man's Portrait. 237 Guido—St. Peter and St. Paul. 241 Filippo Mazzuolo—Man's Portrait. 244 Giorgione—St. Sebastian. 247 B. Luini—Virgin and Child. 246-8 Bellotti—Landscapes. 249 Sassoferrato—The Virgin. 250 F. Hals—Man's Portrait. 251 Rembrandt—Woman's Portrait. 254 Velasquez—Monk asleep. 256 Simone da Pesaro—Holy Family. 257 Bonifazio—The Infant Moses presented to Pharaoh's daughter.

ROOM IX.—279 Sassoferrato—Virgin with the Child asleep. 284 Gaspar Poussin—John the Baptist in the Desert.

ROOM X.—293 Snyder's—Stag-hunt. 296 Tiberio Tinelli—Man's Portrait. 297 De Crespi—Sculptor's Portrait. 299 Subleyras—Crucifixion. 325 Castiglioni—Departure of the Jews for the Promised Land.

ROOM XI.—342 Gandenzio Ferrari—Martyrdom of St. Catharine. 358 Andrea di Milano—Virgin, Child, and two Saints, 1495.

ROOM XII.—416 L. da Vinci—Fresco of a Head. 434 Cristoforo Caselli—A Queen kneeling at an altar at which a Bishop is celebrating mass. 435 Ludovico Caracci—Adoration of the Magi.

The following rooms contain some modern pictures and a great number of plaster casts. Here are placed Magni's Reading Girl, Thorwaldsen's Three Graces, an alto-relievo, and the bust of a Vestal by Canova, suggested by an antique bust at Naples.

The Library is on the same floor as the Pinacoteca. It contains upwards of 200,000 volumes, and is open to the public daily from 10 to 3.

Archæological Museum.—In two rooms on the ground-floor are deposited some ancient Roman and mediæval Christian inscriptions, architectural fragments, sepulchral monuments, etc. This museum is open free on Sundays from 12 to 4; on other days admission is obtained from 12 to 3 by payment of 50c.

The Ambrosian Library was founded by Card. Frederic Borromeo (of whom there is a statue before the entrance), and contains about 140,000 vols., besides some 15,000 MSS. Amongst the latter are many interesting curiosities—for example, a copy of Virgil made by Petrarch,

MILAN.—AMBROSIAN LIBRARY.

with a full-page water-colour drawing by Simone Memmo ; a copy of Livy by Boccaccio ; notes and drawings by L. da Vinci ; drawings by Bramante the architect ; letters from Lucrezia Borgia to Cardinal Bembo (with a lock of her hair) ; letters of Ariosto, Tasso, and Galileo ; a Latin version on papyrus of Josephus' work on Jewish Antiquities, supposed to be 1300 years old ; miniature drawings, with the colours well preserved, illustrating the Iliad, thought to be of the 4th century ; and numerous illuminated MSS. In one room is a large fresco of the Mocking of Christ, with many portrait figures, by B. Luini. The Gloves worn by Napoleon at Waterloo are kept in a case. In a court are some fragments, basi-relievi, from the monument of Gaston de Foix ; four relievi by Thorwaldsen, and a poor bust of Byron by the same sculptor ; two statuettes by Schadow. On a tablet at the entrance to the Library is engraved a denunciation of the Papal excommunication against those who remove books from the Library. This library is open to readers every day, except Sunday and Wednesday, from 10 to 3. Strangers can obtain admittance at any time to see its curiosities on paying a small fee to the custode.

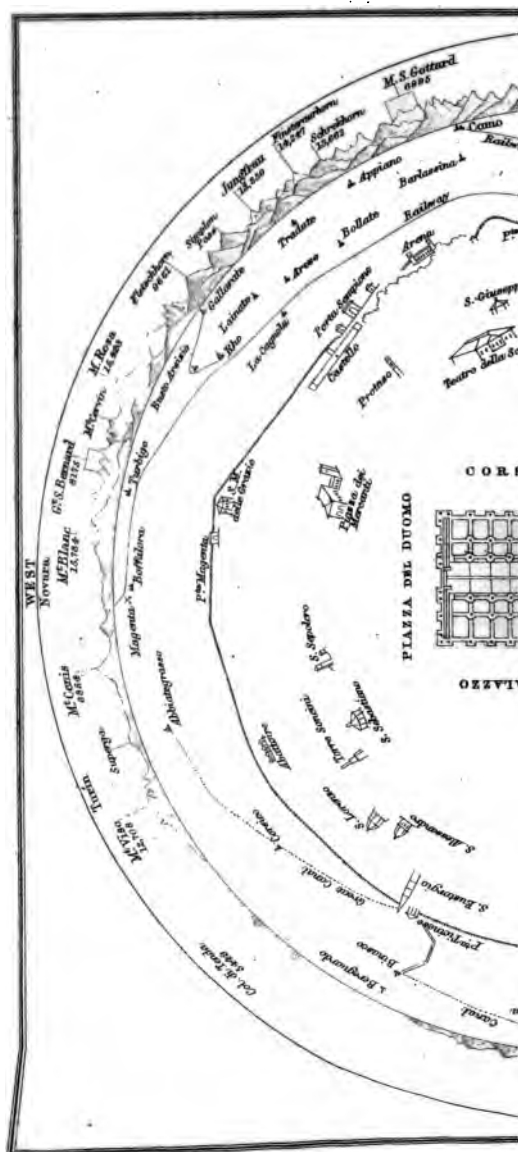
On the upper floor of the building is a collection of pictures and other interesting objects. The first room the visitor enters is called the Cabinet of Gilt Bronzes, from the number of elegant articles of this nature which it contains. Here are busts of Canova and Thorwaldsen, a copy of Canova's Head of Medusa, and a few other pieces of sculpture. There are also some good pictures, the best one being an Adoration of the Magi, by Lucas Van Leyden. The following may be noticed :—

7 Angelo Bronzino's Portrait of Benvenuto Cellini. 19 and 32 Portraits by Giov. Gracchi. 20, 33, 49 Portraits of the early Dutch school. 21 Lor. Lotto—Virgin and Child. 23 Appiani—Grassini the Singer. Marco Basaiti—The Saviour. 47 Carlo Dolce—Holy Family. 56 D. Crespi—Portrait. 58 Cremonese School—Virgin and Child. C. Dolce—John the Baptist.

Two rooms, with framed engravings, are then passed through, and we enter a gallery containing pictures and many curiosities, such as illuminations from books, bronzes, ivories, etc. The majority of the pictures have little art value. The following seem to be the best :—

72 A. del Sarto—A Youth's Portrait. 81 Moretto—The Martyrdom of St. Peter of Verona. 96 Virgin and Child, of the school of Memling.





[illegible]

Engraved by J. Bartholomew, Edin.

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MILAN.—MARIA DELLE GRAZIE.

In the next small room is a good full-length portrait by Moroni.

199 and 163 Caravaggio—A Basket of Fruit. 197 and 206 Jan Breughel—Flowers.

In the room called the Sala di Bolognini e Guasconi, from its containing objects bequeathed by persons of these names, are specimens of marquetry, majolica ware, cabinets, ivory carvings, etc. In the middle a statue of one of the Parcae by Schadow, and a poor Eve by Barussi of Bologna. There are several pictures of very doubtful authenticity, and numerous cattle-pieces by Londonio, a Milanese artist, now dead. Retracing our steps, we reach the hall where **Raffaello's** cartoon for his fresco in the Vatican, the **School of Athens**, is lodged. In this room are several pictures attributed to Titian, which might perhaps be more safely assigned to Bonifazio; the best of them is 172, an Adoration of the Magi. There are, however, a charming tinted drawing of a woman's head by B. Luini (178), and a very beautiful picture by him of a Holy Family (151), said to be from a drawing by L. da Vinci. Notice also—

139 A. Solari—St. Jerome. 147 Beltraffio—Man's Portrait. 148 A. Salaino—St. John the Baptist. 152, 155 L. da Vinci—Portraits of Ludovico Sforza, Duke of Milan, and his wife, Beatrice d'Este. 154 B. Luini—The Saviour. 164 Jacopo Bassano—Flight of the Holy Family.

In this room and the next are many framed drawings by L. da Vinci and numerous other masters. Notice Da Vinci's caricature heads, and his own head in red chalk.

On the north side of the Piazza d'Armi is the Arena, an equestrian circus, capable of accommodating 30,000 spectators. Here also is the famous **Arco della Pace**, a magnificent city-gate at the commencement of the Simplon route. A short way east from the Porta Magenta is the church of **Maria delle Grazie**, an elegant brick structure, the details of which are much admired. In the refectory of the convent, behind the church, is what remains of Leonardo da Vinci's great fresco of the **Lord's Supper**. What the work was originally we have little means of judging. Fifty years after it was finished it was coming off in flakes, and in 1540 it is represented as being half effaced. In 1726 it was "restored" by one Bellotti, and again in 1770. The refectory was used as a stable by the French during their invasion of Italy in the last century; it was afterwards used as a barn for hay. In 1853

MILAN.—ST. AMBROGIO.

another "restoration" was effected, notwithstanding which large patches of the last coat of colour have exfoliated. After all this, how much of Da Vinci's handiwork can remain? We can be sure of nothing more than the outline of the figures, if of so much. To the south-east (see Plan) is the church of *St. Ambrogio*, founded by St. Ambrose in the year 387, and dedicated to SS. Gervasius and Protasius, and afterwards rebuilt in its present form by Archbishop Anspertus in the 9th century. The middle door of the church is of cypress wood, a work of the 9th century. In the interior is a marble pulpit with a curious bas-relief of the Last Supper upon it, besides other carvings; and below it is a sarcophagus, the sculptures on which declare it to be Roman and Christian. There is a column in the nave with a bronze serpent at the top, which is popularly believed to be that elevated by Moses. The front of the chief altar is of gold, with gems and enamel, a work of about 855. The carved wood of the choir, and the mosaic of the apse, should be noticed. Under the choir repose the remains of St. Ambrose. There is a *scurolo* or under-church with marble columns. Good paintings will be found in the third chapel of the right aisle, and in the chapel on the right of the choir. East from S. Ambrogio is S. *Alessandro*, the most highly decorated church in Milan. Between these two churches is S. *Lorenzo*, the most ancient edifice in Milan, and of great interest to architects. At the *Porta Venezia* is the park, or *Giardino Publico*, resorted to chiefly on Sundays and holidays. The *Corso Vittorio Emmanuele*, which leads northwards from the *Duomo* to the *Porta Venezia*, is also a favourite promenade.

Rail from Milan to Venice by Brescia, Verona, and Padua, 177 miles eastwards. For Brescia see page 124, and for Verona page 126. Thirty miles east from Verona, or 135 miles from Milan, is

VICENZA (pop. 35,000). *Hotels*: Near the station the *Hôtel de la Ville*. In the town La *Stella d'Oro*; Le *Due Buste*, etc. This, the native town of Palladio, contains many remarkable buildings. The principal are the Cathedral, with paintings by Zelotti, Montagna, and Maganza; the Palace of Trissino dal Vello d'Oro; the Square dei Signori, with two massive pillars erected by the Venetians, and a Gothic campanile tower 381 feet high; the *Palazzo della Ragione*, the masterpiece of Palladio, by whom it was nearly rebuilt; the church of the Santa Corona with paintings by Bellin, the Baptism of

VENICE.

Jesus ; P. Veronese, the Adoration of the Magi ; and B. Montagna, the Virgin and Saints ; the Palazzo Chiericati, containing the Picture Gallery ; the Theatre built by Palladio in the antique style ; and the sanctuary of the Madonna del Monte Berico approach through a succession of porticoes by a passage 712 yards long. 18½ miles from Vicenza is

PADUA (pop. 56,000). *Hotels* : Aquila d'Oro ; Stella d'Oro ; Croce d'Oro. Principal sights—Churches of S. Antonio and S. Maria dell' Arena, with Giotto's admirable frescoes. Close to St. Antonio is La Scuola del Santo, with beautiful frescoes. Nos. 1 and 12 are said to be by Titian. Junction with line to Bologna, 77 miles south-west, on the direct line between Turin and Brindisi.

VENICE (pop. 120,000).

Hotels.—Hotel Reale Daniéli (*e* in plan, to the east of the Palazzo Ducale) ; Hotel de l'Europe (*a* in plan), on the Grand Canal ; Hotel St. Marco and the Hotel Bellevue, both in the Piazza of St. Mark ; Hotel Luna (*d* in plan), near St. Mark's ; Hotel de Londres, on the Grand Canal, near the English Church ; Hotel Barbese, on the Grand Canal (No. 22 in plan) ; New York, on the Grand Canal (No. 32 in plan) ; Rome ; Vittoria, in the Calle de Fuseri.

The bedroom windows should be closed early in the afternoon, and no bed should be taken that has not good mosquito curtains.

Gondolas here take the place of omnibuses and cabs. The gondolier, when desired, is bound to show his tariff. A gondola with one rower costs, for the first hour, 1 fr., and for every additional hour, 80 c. By the course or trip, 1 fr. Two rowers, double the price. Before sunrise and after sunset, the charge is one-half more. When two men offer their services, it is at the option of the hirer to reject one. A gondola with one rower, for a day of 10 hours, costs 6 fr. ; gratuity, 1 fr.

The omnibus gondolas between the station and the hotels, 25 c. each ; boxes, 15 c.

Valets de Place, 4 or 5 fr. a-day ; consult the hotel-keeper.

Chief Post-Office, Palazzo Grimani, Grand Canal. (No. 24 on plan.)

Electric Telegraph Office, near the Piazza di St. Marco.

There is a British Consul at Venice ; and the English Church service is performed every Sunday at a house, the situation of which may be learned at the hotels.

VENICE.—SAN MARCO.

Steamers.—To Trieste three times a-week, starting at midnight ; to Liverpool and London three or four times a-month, average passage 18 days.

Theatres.—There are several, the best being *Le Fenice* (the Phoenix).

Booksellers with Circulating Libraries.—Münster, Piazza de S. Marco ; Ebhardt, under Hotel Vittoria, Calle de' Fuseri.

Venice, 7 miles in circumference, is divided into 118 islands by 147 canals crossed by 380 bridges. The Great Canal, in the form of an S, divides the city into two nearly equal parts. In the midst of a labyrinth of narrow tortuous streets and canals there are handsome piazzas or squares, of which nearly every one is adorned with a fine church or palace. Of these, the principal is the *Piazza di San Marco* (562 feet by 232), surrounded with elegant buildings. On the eastern side is the Basilica of **San Marco**, reputed to be the most ancient Christian temple in Italy. In front of it stand the three flagstuffs which bore the banners of Cyprus, Candia, and Morea, and over the portal the four celebrated bronze horses, and a figure of St. Mark in mosaic. The interior is completely lined with mosaics, the best being in the Chapel of the Madonna ; the pavement is mosaic, and the doors, which were brought from Constantinople, are Corinthian brass. Close to the church is the *Campanile* or Belfry, a square tower 316 feet high, and ascended by an inclined plane. From this tower Galileo made his astronomical observations. On the western end of the piazza is the Royal Palace, and on the eastern end the *Doge's Palace*, or *Palazzo Ducale*, begun about the middle of the 14th century. Entering the palace from the *Piazzetta*, pause a moment to admire the beautiful gateway. Now traverse the arcade, and ascend the Stairs of the Giants (so called from the statues of Mars and Neptune at the top) to the gallery above the portico. This gallery is filled with busts of Venetian notabilities, and ornamented with antique and modern statues. From it a good view may be obtained of the building containing the clock. Two marble statues of Hercules and Atlas indicate the Golden Stairs which form the state-entrance to the great halls, but the public stairs are farther on. Turning to the right at the top of these stairs, we enter a series of rooms (the Archæological Museum), in several of which are seen ancient sculptures of no great merit. Many of them have been much patched. The second room has a finely curved chim-

VENICE

Scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ English Mile.

EAST

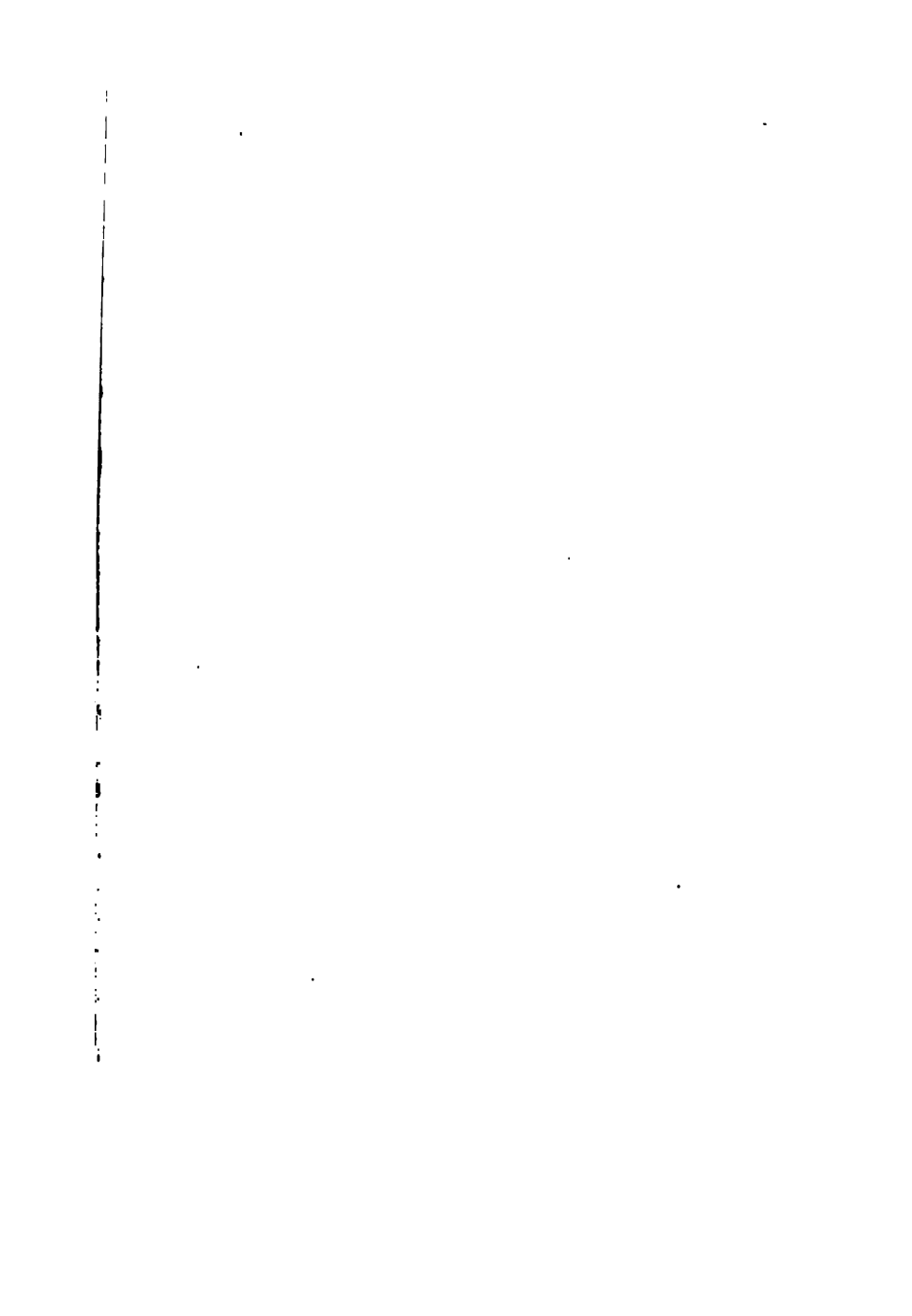
NORTH

SOUTH



REFERENCE

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Filadelfia |
| 2 | Fil. Gallegria |
| 3 | Fil. Genova |
| 4 | Manfrini |
| 5 | Lobbia |
| 6 | S. M. dei Gerardi |
| 7 | S. Giovanni e Paolo |
| 8 | Fil. Corvee |
| 9 | Pavaro |
| 10 | Corneo & Bignara |
| 11 | Capello |
| 12 | Finanzi Meretia |
| 13 | Padella |
| 14 | Bauer |
| 15 | Moro Jini |
| 16 | Corneo |
| 17 | Opedele d'Inverchilli. [Barrocci] |
| 18 | S. Maria della Salute |
| 19 | San Giovanni |
| 20 | Seminario pastore |
| 21 | Fil. Durio |
| 22 | S. Maria Gloriosa al Foro |
| 23 | Fil. Treves |
| 24 | Capello - H. Barbieri |
| 25 | Post Office |
| 26 | Corneo - Spinelli |
| 27 | Fil. Milano |
| 28 | Fil. Manzoni |
| 29 | Germetti |
| 30 | S. Stefano |
| 31 | Castro Emilio |
| 32 | Wiel. Europa |
| 33 | Finanza |
| 34 | Stall. Laiblich |
| 35 | alla Irena |
| 36 | Allegro Leone Donelli |
| 37 | Col. Monte bianco |
| 38 | Fil. Campedello di S. Marco |
| 39 | Fil. New York |
| 40 | Fil. |
| 41 | Malinigo |
| 42 | Fil. Poggio |
| 43 | Fil. S. Maria |
| 44 | S. Sebastiano |
| 45 | Tenidremitis Calagna |
| 46 | Assicura |



VENICE.—PALACE OF THE DOGES.

ney-piece, and the third has some curious maps on its walls. One small room contains Roman altars, bas-reliefs, etc. A fifth room contains a number of busts, and there is, besides, a room containing some bronzes, carved ivory, specimens of old glass, etc., and one with stucco works, chiefly imitations of Vittoria. Returning to the landing-place, we may proceed to an immense hall (Hall of the Grand Council), now used as a library, and containing many pictures, amongst which is Tintoretto's Paradise, the largest ever painted on canvas. The other pictures relate for the most part to the naval engagements of the Venetians and the glories of the Doges. A corridor leads to another large hall, that of the Elections (*del Scrutinio*), where also are to be found numerous historical paintings by Tintoretto and others. In a small room near the Hall of the Grand Council are kept under glass cases some illuminated books remarkable for their binding or typography, and some autographs of Tasso, Galileo, and other famous Italians. Ascending another flight of stairs to the second floor, we reach another series of rooms, the first being an ante-room (*Sala della Bussola*), with paintings on the ceiling by P. Veronese. In the wall is a small opening, once ornamented with a lion's head, through which secret information was conveyed to the councils. We then proceed to the **Hall of the Council of Ten**, a body that condemned Marino Faliero and deposed Foscari. There are paintings on the walls and on the ceiling by Paul Veronese and other painters; then, passing through an ante-room, we reach the **Hall of the Four Doors**. The walls are covered with historical pictures, and the ceiling has allegorical paintings by Tintoretto, whilst allegorical statues adorn the doorways. Crossing this hall, we enter the great **Hall of the Senate**, which has a raised dais with the Doge's chair at one end. The paintings of the ceiling are surrounded with gilt carvings that have a splendid effect. Behind the Doge's chair is a Descent from the Cross, by Tintoretto, and at the opposite side of the hall is a fine picture by Palma the Younger. From this hall we can pass by one side of the dais into an *Anteroom* where there are three pictures by S. Ricci, representing Venetians adoring the body of St. Mark, and two pictures of saints by Tintoretto. The **Chapel of the Doge** has, at the altar, a statue of the Madonna and Child by Sansovino. Returning to the Hall of the Senate, we can proceed into the **Hall of the Ministerial Council** (*Sala del Collegio*). Here are several paintings by Tintoretto, and one, the Saviour in Glory, by

VENICE.—PICTURE GALLERY.

Paul Veronese, who also painted the ceiling. The next room is an *Anteroom*, and in this are to be found the best pictures in the palace. They comprise Jacob's return to Canaan, by Jacopo Bassano; Europa and the Bull, by Paul Veronese; the Forge of Vulcan, Mercury and the Graces, Pallas and Mars, and Ariadne and Bacchus—all by Tintoretto, and in his best manner. The paintings on the ceiling are by P. Veronese. We now enter once more the Hall of the Four Doors, and proceed to an *Anteroom* at the top of the *Golden Stairs*. In this room are several portraits of senators. By means of a narrow passage we can reach the Room of the Three Heads of the Council of Ten, a triumvirate possessing very formidable powers. There are a few pictures on the wall, including a Virgin and Child with two Saints, by V. Catena. The middle painting of the ceiling is by P. Veronese. The next room is the *Sala della Bussola*, which we entered first.

The Bridge of Sighs. The *Ponte dei Sospiri* is a covered bridge of one arch, which extends from the ducal palace to the prisons, at a height of 33 feet above the canal. The interior of the bridge and the miserable prison-cells, called *pozzi*, in the lower part of the palace, may be seen on application to the custode. One of the cells has inscriptions scratched upon its walls, some of which are printed in the notes to Childe Harold.

Now walk westwards to the Academy of the Fine Arts, on the southern bend of the Grand Canal (see plan), calling on the way at the church of St. Stefano (29 in plan), where observe the tomb of Jacopo Suri and the other sculptures. The *Accademia de Belle Arte* is open daily from 9 to 3.30. The fine collection of paintings belonging to this academy is placed in a convent, designed by Palladio for a society of Augustines, in the Campo della Carita, to which additions were subsequently made. There are here about 600 pictures by the old masters. They chiefly belong to the Venetian school; and, besides very remarkable examples of Titian, Tintoretto, Pordenone, Paul Veronese, Palma the elder, and Giovanni Bellini, there are exquisite works which have proceeded from the less known artists Carpaccio, Martino da Udine, Marco Basaiti, Cima da Conegliano, Rocco Marconi, and Bonifazio. The pictures that best deserve the attention of the visitor are the following:—

(The first hall contains works of the early Venetian school.)

VENICE.—PICTURE GALLERY.

ROOM II. (Hall of the Assumption.)—*24 Titian's masterpiece—The Assumption. 26-29 Bonifazio—Saints. 31 M. Basaiti—Calling of Zebedee's Sons. 32 Tintoretto—Madonna and Three Senators. 36 Tintoretto—Christ and Three Senators. 38 Giov. Bellini—Madonna and Six Saints. 39 Palma the younger—Vision of the Apocalypse. *45 Tintoretto's masterpiece—The Miracle of St. Mark, who freed a Christian slave condemned to die. 47 Padovanino—Marriage at Cana. 51 Tintoretto—A Doge; 53 Madonna, Saints, and a Doge. 55 Bonifazio—Judgment of Solomon. 57 Bonifazio—Adoration of the Magi. 59 Palma the elder—Assumption. 61 Leandro Bassano—Incredulity of St. Thomas. The portraits of Venetian masters on the upper part of the walls are modern.

ROOM III. — 66 Salviati—A Baptism. 70 N. Ranieri—Erythraean Sibyl. Palma the elder—Saints. 73 Tintoretto—St. Agnes. 74 Cima da Conegliano—Saints. 75 Tintoretto—St. Mark. Titian—St. Nicholas. The five paintings on the ceiling are by Tintoretto.

ROOM IV.—Open only on Thursday and Saturday. Drawings by Raffaello, M. Angelo, and other masters; bronzes, etc.

ROOM V. (Contarini Collection.)—84 Palma the elder—Jesus and the Widow of Nain. *94 Giov. Bellini—Madonna and Child. 96 Marco Marziale—Supper at Emmaus. 101 Giov. Bellini—Madonna. 107 Sassoferrato—St. Cecilia. *110 Andrea Correggiagli (?)—Madonna and Saints (a charming example of Venetian colouring). 118 Fr. Bissolo—St. Jerome. 124 Vincenzo Catena—Madonna and Saints. *125 Cima da Conegliano—Madonna and Saints. (This is the loveliest of Cima's Madonnas.) 132 Boccaccino da Cremona—Madonna and Saints. 133 Polidoro Veneziano—Madonna and Saints. 134 Padovanino—Pluto and Proserpine. 138 Morone—Woman's Portrait. 142 Unknown—Magdalen. 149 Pordenone—Woman's Portrait. 157 Dujardin—Almsgiving. 164 Callot—Pont Neuf, Paris. 168 Tintoretto—Portrait. 186 Fr. Bissolo—Madonna and Child. 187 Giov. da Udine—Madonna and Saints.

ROOM VII.—Wood carvings, furniture, and china vases.

ROOM VIII. (From the Manfrini Collection.)—253 Jacopo Francia—Holy Family. 254 Lorenzo di Credi—Holy Family. 255 Antonello da Messina—Man's Portrait. 261 Moretto—St. Peter. 263 Canaletto—Scuola di S. Marco, Venice. 265 Perugino—Washing of Feet, 1500. 266 Holbein—Woman's Portrait. 267 Moretto—John the Baptist. 268 Holbein—Man's Portrait. 270 Giorgione—Old Woman. 271 Johann Neulandt—The Baptist Preaching. 272 Buonconsigli—Three Saints. 273 A. Mantegna—St. George. 275 Jan Fyt—Animals.

ROOM IX. (Long Gallery.)—280, 281 Honde-Koeter—Poultry. 282 D. Koning—Poultry. 294 Berghem—Landscape, with Cattle. 295 Tintoretto—Antonio Capello. 306 Tiberio Tinelli—Portrait. 307, 308 Unknown—Portraits of Boys. 313 Giov. Bellini—Madonna. 315 C. Engelbrechtsen—Crucifixion. 319 Titian—Man's Portrait. 320 Wildens—

VENICE.—PICTURE GALLERY.

Skating Scene. 326 Bonifazio—Madonna and Saints. 337 Bissolo—Madonna and Saints. 338 Mirevelt—Man's Portrait. 339, 340 Monnoyer—Flowers. 348 Parentino—Nativity. 350 Titian—Man's Portrait. 352 Tommaso da Modena—St. Catharine, 1351. 356 A. da Messina—Madonna.

Room X.—356 Titian—John the Baptist.

Room XI.—385 V. Catena—Madonna and Saints. 386 Polidoro—Madonna, with Saints. 388 Giov. da Udine—Jesus amongst the Doctors.

Room XIII. (Renier Collection.)—420 Palma the elder—Lady's Portrait. 421 Cima da Conegliano—Madonna and Child. *424 Giov. Bellini—Madonna and Saints. (This is not Bellini's usual type of Madonna—the face is more intellectual.) 427 Fioravante Ferramola—Madonna and Saints. 429 Cima da Conegliano—Entombment. 433 Morone—Man's Portrait. 434 Spagnoletto—St. Romualdo. 435 F. Bissolo—Madonna and Saints. *436 Giov. Bellini—Madonna and Saints (a most beautiful example of the master).

Room XIV.—441, 464 Tintoretto—Portraits. 452 Garofalo—Madonna and Saints. *456 Cima da Conegliano—Christ with two Saints. 459, 460 Jacopo Bassano—Portraits. 463 Titian—Madonna and Child.

Room XV.—*472 Giorgione—Portrait. 483 Bonifazio—Madonna and five Saints. *487 Titian—Presentation of the Virgin. *488 V. Carpaccio—The Child Jesus and Simeon. *490 Pordenone—Seven Saints. *462/ Paris Bordone—The Fisherman presenting the ring of St. Mark to the Doge. 494 Leandro Bassano—Christ and Lazarus. 495 Rocco Marconi—Descent from the Cross. *500 Bonifazio—Supper of the Rich Man. 503 Tintoretto—Madonna and Portraits of three Senators. 504 Bonifazio—Two Saints. 505 Bonifazio—Christ enthroned, with David and Saints. 506 F. Alberti—Madonna and Saints, with Portraits of the Marcello Family. 515, 516 Bonifazio—Three Saints, and Christ with the Apostles. *519 P. Veronese—Madonna, with Saints (perhaps the most finished work ever executed by the artist).

Room XVI.—527 Bernardino Licinio—Madonna and six Saints. 528 Donato Veneziano—Crucifixion. 529 Gentile Bellini—Miracle of the Rescue of a Piece of the Cross which fell into the water. [This picture, together with 545 and 550, by L. Sebastiani; 548, by Giov. Mansueti; 555, by Gentile Bellini; and 564, by Carpaccio, relate to miracles performed by the relics of the Holy Cross, possessed by the Brotherhood of St. John the Evangelist.] 532 Pellegrino da S. Danieli—Angel of the Annunciation. 534 Marco Basaiti—Christ in the Garden. 537, 539, 542, 544, 546, 549, 552, 554, 559, 560, and 564 V. Carpaccio. These pictures relate to the traditionary history of St. Ursula, the daughter of King Maurus, and her 10,000 virgins. 541 F. Bissolo—Christ, with St. Catharine and other Saints. *547 P. Veronese—Immense painting representing Christ at the

VENICE.—GRAND CANAL.

Supper of the Publican. 561 Vivarini the younger—Madonna and six Saints.

Room XVII.—566, 567, 578, 594 Dom. Tintoretto. 568, 569, 575, 579, 587, 599, 600 Tintoretto the elder. 570, 572, 586 Bonifazio. 580 Benedetto Diana—Madonna and four Saints. 582 Cima da Conegliano—Madonna and six Saints. 589, 590 Antonio Zanchi—The Prodigal Son; Job and his Wife. 593 Palma the elder—St. Peter and six other Saints. 595 Padovanino—Madonna.

Rooms XVIII., XIX., XX.—Filled with modern paintings, the best of which is A. Zona's Titian and Paul Veronese.

West from the Academy is the church of **S. Sebastiano** (35 in plan), containing the Tomb of **P. Veronese** and some of his best pictures. On the ceiling are three pictures of Esther and Mordecai, by P. Veronese and his brother Benedetto, and several smaller pictures by P. Veronese, assisted by one of his pupils. Notice the choir loggia, resting on square columns, and Sansovino's monument to Bishop Padocatus.

The next thing to do is to engage a gondola by the hour, and commence by crossing over to the Isola di Giorgio, and visit the church of **S. Giorgio Maggiore**, with the beautiful façade by Palladio. In the interior are pictures by Tintoretto, J. Bassano, and L. Bassano. Now west, by the side of the long island Giudecca, to the church of the **Redentore**, designed by Palladio, with pictures by G. Bellini, Tintoretto, Palma, and Bassano. From this we enter the **Grand Canal**, the main artery of the traffic of Venice, 2 miles long, and averaging nearly 200 feet broad. All the other canals, which penetrate the city in every direction, being (with one exception) mere lanes, nothing is pleasanter than to emerge in a gondola from these gloomy passages, and to glide along this winding arm of salt water, bordered by houses and palaces illustrating all the peculiar features of Venetian architecture. Commencing from the Piazza San Marco, or from the Hotel de l'Europe, we have on the left hand the Custom House, and adjoining (No. 17 in plan) the church of **S. Maria della Salute**, erected in 1632, in a highly ornate style. The altar-piece of the fourth chapel on the left side was painted by Titian in his 84th year. Adjoining is the Seminario Patriarcale (No. 18 in plan), containing a kind of architectural museum. Next it is the Palazzo Dorio (No. 18 in plan). Near S. Maria della Salute is the Scotch church. On the right side, and next the Hotel de l'Europe, the Palazzo Treves (No. 21 in plan), containing the last work by Canova—a group of Hector and Ajax. Next it is the Palazzo The-

VENICE.—S. MARIA GLORIOSA DEI FRARI.

polo, now the Hotel Barbese (No. 22 in plan). No. 31 is the Palazzo Fini, with a collection of art treasures—fee 1 fr. ; and No. 32 in plan is the Hotel New York, formerly the Palazzo Ferro, near the Palazzo Contarini-Fasan, and opposite to the Palazzo Dorio-Angarana. No. 15, north bank, is the Palazzo Corner, built in 1532, and a little way west, same side, the Palazzo Cavalli. Opposite the Palazzo Cavalli is the Palazzo Manzoni. We now arrive again at the Academy of the Fine Arts. Just beyond it, and same side, are the Scigni Palaces, in which the Church of England service is held ; and on the north bank, opposite these palaces, the Palazzo Giustinian-Lolin. No. 13, west side, is the Palazzo Foscari ; opposite it (No. 14 in plan) is the Palazzo Moralin ; and just beyond are the three Palaces of Mocenigo, of which the centre one was occupied by Lord Byron (No. 33 in plan). Opposite (No. 12 in plan) is the Palazzo Balbi, in a picturesque quarter of the town. No. 11 on plan, west bank, is the Palazzo Pisani, in the style of the 14th century. No. 23, opposite it, is the Palazzo Corner-Spinelli, a fine specimen of the Renaissance ; and adjoining the Palazzo Corner-Spinelli is the Palazzo Barberigo, in which Titian died. Immediately west from No. 11 is No. 20, indicating the position of the church of S. Maria Gloriosa dei Frari, finished in 1350. At each side of the chief entrance is a mediæval monument. That on the left has been much admired. Notice the perspective of the nave and the arch through the enclosing wall of the choir, with its bas-reliefs and statues. In the right aisle, Titian's monument, 1852, *at the spot where he was interred*. At the second altar, Salviati's picture of the Presentation in the Temple ; at the third, A. Vittoria's statue of St. Jerome, which gives Titian's likeness at the age of ninety ; at the fourth, Palma the elder's Martyrdom of St. Catherine. In the sacristy, opening out of the right transept, are a triptych altar-piece, by Giov. Bellini, and one or two good portraits. The large picture at the high altar is by Salviati. The monument on the right was erected to the Doge Fr. Foscari, who died in 1457 at the age of eighty-four, it is said of grief when he heard the bell of St. Mark announce the choice of his successor. The great monument on the left, with nineteen statues, is that of the Doge Nicolo Tron (d. 1475). In the chapel next to the great altar, on the left, is a good picture by Bernardino Licinio, the Virgin Enthroned. The next chapel contains a statue of St. John the Baptist, by Donatello, and the following, a fine painting at the altar, St. Ambrose and other saints, by Viva-

VENICE.—SCUOLA DI S. ROCCO.

rini and L. Basaiti. In the left transept notice Vivarini's triptych, and the beautiful carved wood, imitating the tracery of Gothic windows. In the left aisle, a fine pointed arch is placed at the entrance to St. Peter's chapel; and close by is an excellent painting by Titian, with good portraits of the Pesaro family. The huge theatrical monument to the Doge J. Pesaro was designed by Longhena. Near this is Canova's monument, hardly in better taste, though the sculpture is less exceptionable. The design, however, was the sculptor's own.

In an adjoining building, formerly the convent of the Frari, is lodged an immense collection of archives. The place can be visited, and some of the autograph letters of the great men of former times, including Cromwell, can be seen. At the back of the Frari is S. Rocco (No. 34 in plan). At each side of the entrance are statues (David and St. Cecilia) by Marchiori, and a painting by Tintoretto. On the right side is a large painting, the Pool of Bethesda, by Tintoretto; and above, S. Rocco in his solitude, by the same artist. In the chapel, on the right of the high altar, a painting by Titian, Christ carrying his Cross. In the choir, four large paintings, by Tintoretto, illustrating the life of S. Rocco. On the ceiling of the apse, a fresco by Pordenone, who also painted the Four Evangelists on the pendentives, and the graceful children on the wall at each side of the altar. The small picture at the altar is by B. Vivarini. On the left side of the church, St. Martin and St. Christopher, by Pordenone. Near the church of S. Rocco, behind the church of the Frari, is the *Scuola di S. Rocco*, with an ornate façade, evidently incomplete laterally, designed by Scarpagnino, 1550. In a great hall on the ground-floor are several pictures by Tintoretto. Ascending a noble staircase, a picture of Titian and another by Tintoretto are seen on the landing. In the great upper hall are numerous pictures by Tintoretto on the walls and ceiling. In these vulgarly-designed, coarsely-executed, ill-lighted, and dirty pictures, the artist is not seen to advantage. The statues at the altar are by G. Campagna, as well as the two unfinished ones. Around the hall are some curious caricatures in wood, and there is an imitation of books on their shelves in the same material. Tintoretto's portrait, taken in his sixty-sixth year, is over the door leading to the room called the *Albergo*; where what is called the artist's masterpiece, a Crucifixion, is hung, as well as two other large pictures by him. The wainscot is carved in a bold and effective manner. In a small room called the *Cancellaria* are an *Ecce Homo*, attributed to Titian, and S. Rocco, by B. Strozzi.

VENICE.—PONTE DEL RIALTO.

At No. 10, farther on, on the same side, is the Palazzo Tiepolo-Sturmer. Opposite the Palazzo Tiepolo-Sturmer is the Post-Office (24 in plan); behind it the hotel Leone Bianco (*f* in plan), and next it the Palazzo Farsetti (27 in plan), the seat of the municipal authorities. We now pass the palaces of Loredany, Dandolo, Bembo, and Manin (26 in plan), and arrive at the Ponte del Rialto, built in 1588 upon 12,000 piles. The span of the arch is 91 feet, and the breadth 72. It is divided into three roadways for foot-passengers by two rows of shops. On the road between the Ponte del Rialto and the Piazza S. Marco is the church of S. Salvatore (35 in plan), surmounted by flat domes resting on circular vaulting. At the second altar on the right the statues are by Girolamo Campagna; third altar, a poor Annunciation, by Titian; in the right transept, the monument of Cath. Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus (d. 1510). In the chapel at the left of the choir is a fine Last Supper, by Giov. Bellini. In this church are the monuments of several Doges. From the Rialto, on the south bank of the canal, is (No. 9 in plan) the Palazzo Corner della Regina, now one of the Government pawn establishments. No. 8, the Palazzo Pesaro, open from 9 to 4; fee, 1 fr., and 25 c. to the door-keeper. No. 7, the Palazzo Correr, containing a museum, open to the public on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4. It contains an interesting collection of old arms and armour, ceramic ware, glass, bronzes, carved ivory and wood, gems, etc. As to the pictures, of which there are about 200, attributed to well-known painters, the less that is said the better. There is also a collection of MSS. and autograph letters. In the same building is another miscellaneous collection, formed by Signor Zoppetti. It includes two cases filled with paintings, drawings, and models by Canova. That sculptor's first work is here, a basket of fruit. Amongst the curiosities is the door of the saloon of the last Bucentaur. Nearly opposite the Correr Museum is the Palazzo Vendramin Calergi (37 in plan), magnificently fitted up, and containing some good pictures. Fee for door-keeper, 25 c.; exhibitor, for 1 or 2 persons, 1 fr. Close to the railway station is the church Gli Scalzi, a sumptuous church, of which the greatest ornament is the Madonna, by Giov. Bellini, behind the high altar. Behind the steamboat port, and near the Hotel Danieli, is the church of S. Zaccaria, covered with large paintings of no interest. North from S. Marco is (No. 28) the Palazzo Grimani. In the court is a colossal statue of Marcus Agrippa, which was originally in the vesti-

VENICE.—S. GIOVANNI

oule of the Pantheon at Rome. This statue is of Greek workmanship, and much admired. Beyond is (No. 6) the church of **S. Giovanni e Paolo**, full of monuments to the Doges and chief men of Venice. Over the chief door a large monument to the Doge Aloise Mocenigo and his wife. In the right aisle notice the tomb of the Doge Pietro Mocenigo, with fifteen statues, 15th century; monument to Marco Antonio Bragadino, the heroic defender of Famagosta in Cyprus. He was flayed alive by the Turks, and his skin, after having been stuffed with hay, was carried in triumph through Constantinople, and afterwards sent to his family, who caused it to be interred here. A great monument of the Valier family, reaching from the floor to the roof, 18th century. In the chapel of S. Domenico five large bronze alti-relievi, and one of wood, relating to the miracles of the saint. In the right transept a window of good painted glass, badly restored; an equestrian statue of gilded wood of an Orsini, 16th century; a picture, by Rocco Marconi, of Christ between St. Andrew and St. Paul. In the two chapels to the right of the choir are wall-paintings, by Bonifazio and Tintoretto. In the chapel of the high altar are two Gothic monuments to Doges, and one to the Doge Andrea Vendramin, which is ranked as one of the most successful works of the Venetian school. In the chapel next to the choir, on the left, are pictures of saints, by Bonifazio. The left transept contains a marble group of Victor Cappello receiving a baton from St. Helena (15th century); above the door, monument to the Doge Ant. Vernier. In the left aisle are the busts of Titian and the two Palmas, over the door leading into the sacristy, which contains two large neglected pictures by Leandro Bassano. Through the sacristy access may be obtained to the Chapel of the Rosary, destroyed by fire in 1867, when Titian's famous picture of the Martyrdom of the Monk Peter, and other good paintings, were burnt. The fire also irremediably injured many excellent marble reliefs. The left aisle of the church contains several monuments, from which may be selected that of Thomas Mocenigo, and that of Nicolo Marcello, as interesting in different styles. Nearer the great door is a statue of St. Jerome, by A. Vittoria.

In the square between this church and the canal are the pretty but somewhat fantastic façade of the Scuola di S. Marco (now an hospital), and a fine equestrian bronze statue of the Condottiere Colleoni of Bergamo (d. 1475), designed by A. del Verrochio.

Farther north still is (No. 5) the **Chiesa de' Gesuiti**, a handsome

VENICE.—SAN LAZZARO.

edifice, elegantly incrusted with mosaics of verde antique, etc., resembling in their effect green damask hangings. It contains a picture of the Martyrdom of S. Lorenzo, by Titian; and, in the sacristy, the Presentation, by Tintoretto.

At the south-eastern extremity of Venice is the Arsenal. At the principal entrance are the winged lion of Venice, and a colossal one in white marble, taken from the Piræus at Athens; also a lioness, taken from Corinth; and another, having the word "Attica" marked upon it. The object most worthy of notice, within the walls, is the ancient armoury.

Beyond the Arsenal is the Public Garden, a favourite resort on Sundays and feast-days. Gondola from S. Marco, $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.

EXCURSIONS.—**San Lazzaro**, the island of the Armenian convent, may be reached in a gondola in three-quarters of an hour from the mole. The monks receive strangers with politeness, and one of them conducts parties through the library, where Lord Byron's signature, and the table at which he studied Armenian, are shown, and then through the neat gardens, to the church. Amongst their treasures is a MS. copy of the Evangelists, nearly 1000 years old.

The Lido of Malamocco, a long narrow slip of cultivated soil, with a few houses and some forts upon it, is only a short distance from San Lazzaro. Here is a bathing establishment. On this beach Lord Byron used to gallop and fire pistols with his friend and companion Shelley.

S. Michele.—The cemetery of the city is here. The church (built in the 15th century) and monastery are in the charge of Capuchin monks.

Murano.—This island has a considerable population, and some noted glassworks upon it. The churches of S. Pietro Martyr and S. Donato contain some good pictures.

Burano also supports a good population. Lace is made here.

Torcello, about 6 miles from Venice, is said to be the first island that was settled by the fugitive Veneti. There are two ancient churches, the cathedral and S. Fosca, which deserve the attention of the antiquarian for their interesting peculiarities.

Chioggia, an island about 14 miles south of Venice, with 14,000 inhabitants, chiefly fishermen and their families, can be visited

ROUTE P.

by steamer. The dress and complexion of the people have afforded studies to artists, as well as their fishing craft.

Venice is connected with Trieste by a railway 133 miles in length, which the quick trains travel over in eight hours and a half. The line passes near Treviso and Udine.

ROUTE P.

COIRE TO BELLINZONA, by the BERNARDINO PASS.

Distance 88 miles. Time 16 to 17 minutes. Fare, 21 fr.

See Map of the St. Gotthard, Bernardino, and Splügen Passes, page 112.

COIRE
MILES FROM

BELLINZONA
MILES TO

COIRE. For description see under Coire, page 11, in Route A, ⁸⁸
Part 2, Constance to Coire.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|---|---------------|
| ⁶ | REICHENAU. | See Route O, page 117. | ⁸⁸ |
| ⁷ | BONADUZ. | „ „ 117. | ⁸¹ |
| ¹⁴ | KATZIS. | „ „ 117. | ⁷⁴ |
| ¹⁷ | THUSIS. | „ „ 117. | ⁷¹ |
| ²⁵ | ANDEER. | „ „ 118. | ⁶³ |
| ²⁷ | IN DEN KEHREN. | „ „ 118. | ⁶¹ |
| ³⁴ | SPLUGEN, 4760 feet. | „ „ 118. Here the road by the Pass of San Bernardino diverges westward from the road by the Splügen Pass. | ⁵⁴ |
| ⁴⁵ | HINTERRHEIN. | Inn: Post. A poor hamlet, 5330 feet above the sea. Junction here with mule-path to Ilanz, 11 hours north- wards. From the village of Hinterrhein it requires 4 hours of laborious | ⁴⁸ |

COIRE
MILES FROM

ROUTE P—BERNARDINO PASS.

BELLINZONA
MILES TO

and in some parts dangerous, walking to reach the **Source of the Hinterrhein**. A guide is indispensable. The Rhine issues from a crevice (7275 feet above the level of the sea) in the glacier of Zapport, surrounded by Mounts Adula, Rheinwaldhorn (3880 feet), and Güferhorn, 3860 feet above the source of the Rhine.

The steep part of the ascent of the Bernardino Pass commences at about half a mile from the village of Hinterrhein, on the other side of the stone bridge over the Rhine. On the summit, 6775 feet above the sea level, is a very solid inn or Cassa di Refugio, close to the Lago Moësa, the source of the Moësa, along whose banks the road continues during the greater part of what remains of the journey.

The road now descends the steeper Italian side by a multitude of windings, with parts roofed over to protect it from the avalanches.

^{57½} ST BERNARDINO, 5340 feet above the sea. As this poor ^{30½} village is greatly frequented in summer by the Italians, on account of its sparkling chalybeate springs, it contains some large inns—among others the Albergo Brocco or Post, Albergo Ravizza or Croce, and Matto. The diligence halts 10 minutes here.

^{59½} ALLA SPINA, a little to the west of the road, near the fine ^{28½} cascade of the Moësa. The path to the left or east of the road leads by the Pass of Balniscio, 7715 feet, to Isola, on the Splügen route, p. 119.

⁶¹ ST. GIACOMO. Here commences the culture of wheat. ²⁷

⁶⁶ MISOCCO, or MISOX, or CREMEO, a post station and dirty ²² village (pop. 1400, and 2550 feet above the sea level), between great mountains, and overlooked by the rock on which stand the ruins of the castle of Misocco.

⁶⁸ SOAZZA, 1890 feet above the sea level, in a most picturesque ²⁰ country.

⁷⁰ BUFFALORA, a small village, with a grand cascade near the ¹⁸ road.

⁷⁶ CAMA, a post station and poor village, situated in a fertile ¹² country. Here vines clinging to trees begin to appear.

⁷⁹ ROVEREDO (pop. 1100). *Inns*: Croce Bianca; Cannone ⁹ d'Oro. A well-built Italian village on the Moësa, near the entrance into the beautiful valley of Traversogna. The ruined castle belonged

COIRE
MILES FROM

ROUTE P.

BELLINZONA
MILES TO

to the family of Trivulzio. From Roveredo a path goes eastward by the Pass of Camedo to Gravedona, on Lake Como. For Gravedona see page 120.

⁸⁴ CASTIGLIONE. Near this small village the road from the ⁴ Bernardino Pass joins the road from the St. Gotthard Pass. See Route N, page 114. Then they, both united, cross the bridge over the Moësa, and arrive at

⁸⁶ ARBEDO, the scene of a desperate fight between the Swiss and ² Italians in 1422.

⁸⁸ BELLINZONA. *Hotels*: Angels; Post, etc. See under Bellinzona, page 114, in Route N, Luzern to Bellinzona, by the St. Gotthard Pass.

From Bellinzona take diligence to Locarno, 12 miles distant, or to Magadino, 10 miles, both on Lake Maggiore; whence take the steamer to Arona. From Arona take rail to Milan, 41 miles south-east; or continue in the steamer to Sesto-Calende, where take rail for Milan, 36 miles distant.

For Lake Maggiore, see p. 115; Arona, p. 94; Milan, p. 130.

ROUTE Q.

BASEL TO CHUR OR COIRE, by Rail.

Distance, 146 miles.

See **Map of the North of Switzerland**, page 5.

In Two Parts—

Part 1.—BASEL to ZURICH, by Rail. Distance, 65 miles.

Part 2.—ZURICH to COIRE, by Rail. Distance, 81 miles.

ROUTE Q—PART 1.

BASEL TO ZURICH.

BASEL
MILES FROMZURICH
MILES TO

BASEL. For description see page 1. Leave Basel by the Central or Swiss Railway Station. For Time-tables see any of the "Guides des Chemins de Fer Suisses," sold at the railway station, price 30 c.

BASEL
MILES FROM

ROUTE Q—BADEN.

ZURICH
MILES TO

¹⁹ LAUFELFINGEN, near the entrance into the Hauenstein ⁴⁶
tunnel.

²⁵ OLTEN, a most important railway junction, where there is ⁴⁰
nearly a universal changing of carriages. Numerous postwagen (Swiss
mail-coaches) start from Olten. See Time-tables, under Olten, in
the "Messageries" or "Postes" list.

³⁴ AARAU, on the Aare, 1270 feet above the sea (pop. 5200). ³¹
Inns: Storch; Ocho; Löwe; Rössli; Krone. Aarau is a manufac-
turing town at the foot of the Jura mountains. Parish church serves
both for the Catholics and Protestants.

^{39½} WILDEGG. *Inns*: Krone; Löwe. Coaches leave this station ^{25½}
for Lenzburg—fare, ¼ fr.; and for Boniswyl, Beinwyl, and other
villages on Lake Hallwyl.

⁴³ SCHINZNACH. Here is a large mineral bath establishment, ²³
with 176 rooms and above 60 baths. The springs are saline and
impregnated with sulphur.

⁴⁵ BRUGG (pop. 1300). *Inns*: Roth's Haus; Rössli. Pleasantly ²⁰
situated on the Aare. About a mile south-east from Brugg is Königs-
felden Abbey, founded in 1310 by the Empress Elizabeth of Austria.

^{47½} TURGI. Refreshment-room. The train halts here. Junction ^{17½}
with branch line to Waldshut, 10½ miles north, on the line between
Basel, Schaffhausen, and Constance. See Route A, Part 1, page 3.

The railway has now left the Aare, and runs up the left bank of the
Limmat to Zurich, page 26.

⁵¹ BADEN (pop. 3600). *Hotels*: near the station, Hotel Bahn- ¹⁴
hof; in the town, Waage; Linde. The baths are about half a mile
north from the town, on both sides of the Limmat, in a hollow, and
consist of the Grosse Bäder, frequented by the wealthier classes, and the
Kleine Bäder, by the poorer. At the Grosse Bäder are the Hotels Stad-
hof, Schiff, Schweizerhof, Freihof, Bären, etc. At the Kleine Bäder are
the Hotels Engel, Schwan. The springs are sulphurous. Temperature,
99° to 120° Fahr.

^{62½} ALTSTETTEN. Junction with branch line to Luzern, 35½ ^{2½}
miles south.

BASEL
MILES FROM

ROUTE Q—PART 1.

ZURICH
MILES TO

⁶⁵ ZURICH. See under Zurich, page 26, in Excursion, Luzern to Zurich by steamboat and rail.

ROUTE Q—PART 2.

ZURICH TO COIRE.

Distance 81 miles.

See Map of the North of Switzerland, page 5.

ZURICH
MILES FROMCOIRE
MILES TO

ZURICH. See page 26. From Zurich proceed either by ⁸¹ rail or by steamer to Rapperswyl, 27½ miles south-east from Zurich, at the opposite end of the lake. For description of Rapperswyl, see page 29. After leaving Zurich a tunnel, 3400 feet long, is passed through before reaching the station of

³ OERLIKON. Junction with branch to Bulach, 9½ miles ⁷⁸ northward, which line at Oberglatt, 4½ miles from Oerlikon, ramifies westward to Dielsdorf, 2½ miles from Oberglatt, or 7½ from Oerlikon.

Dielsdorf is the station for Regensberg, a pleasant little village, with a good inn, the Löwe. Scarcely 2 miles from Regensberg is the Hochwacht, on the Lägern Berg, whence is seen a magnificent Alpine panorama.

From Bülach a coach runs to Schaffhausen by Glattfelden, Eglisau, and Rafz; time 3 hours. A coach runs also from Niederglatt, a railway station 3½ miles south from Bülach, to Kaiserstuhl, on the Rhine. All these routes are easy and pleasant.

^{5½} WALLISELEN. Junction with line to Winderthur, 15 ^{75½} miles north, whence the line is continued other 18½ miles farther to Schaffhausen. Passengers bound to the falls of the Rhine should take out tickets to Dachsen, 3 miles before reaching Schaffhausen. For description of the falls, see under Neuhausen, page 4.

¹¹ NÄNIKON. Here the line approaches the Greifensee, 4 miles ⁷⁰ long and 1 broad.

¹⁵ USTER (pop. 6000). *Hotel*: Kreuz. A manufacturing town ⁶⁸ with a fine old (10th century) castle, now a restaurant, from whose tower there is a fine view.

ZURICH
MILES FROM

ROUTE Q—PART 2.—WESEN.

COIRE
MILES TO

17½ WETZIKON. Station to alight to ascend the Bachtel, 3675 63½ feet. Glorious view. Small vehicles to be had here; drive to the top. Fare 7 fr. On the top is the Bachtel inn. Pedestrians should take a boy as a guide; charge 1 fr. From Wetzikon coaches start to numerous villages in the vicinity, among others to Stäfa, on Lake Zurich.

23 RÜTI. Passengers going to Zurich may alight here to make 58 the ascent of the Bachtel. Coaches run between Rüti and Wald, Fischenthal, Hinwell, and Wetzikon.

N.B.—Do not mistake this Rüti for the town of the same name in Route A, Part 2, page 9.

27½ RAPPERSWYL. See page 29. Coach starts to Ruken, 53½ time 3 hours; and in 40 minutes more arrives at Wattwyl, on the branch line between Ebnet and Wyl.

35½ UZNACH. A manufacturing town. Diligences twice daily 45½ to Brunnen, see page 18; once daily to Einsiedeln, see page 28; twice daily to Lachen, on Lake Luzern; four times daily to Wattwyl, 9 miles north-east, near the terminus of the branch line from Wyl. From Wattwyl the branch is continued 4 miles south to Ebnet, whence a coach runs by a most picturesque route to Haag, 36 miles south-east on the line to Coire. The most beautifully situated of the villages passed on the road are Nesslerau, Alt St. Johann, and Wildhaus, 9 miles from Haag.

See also under Wyl, in Route R, Zurich to St. Gallen, page 159.

44½ WESEN. Here passengers change carriages for Glarus, 7½ 36½ miles south. For Glarus see page 156.

Hotels: Hotel and Pension de l'Epée—good wine and baths; Hotel Flyhof, in a park; Hotel and Pension Speer, on an eminence above the station.

The principal excursion from Wesen is the ascent of the **Speer**, north from Wesen, and 4600 feet above the level of the lake. It requires nearly four hours to reach the chalets of Oberkäsern, 900 feet from the top, where milk and cheese can be had, and even a bed. From Oberkäsern procure a guide for the summit. The prospect is one of the most comprehensive in North Switzerland. A favourite and easy excursion from Wesen is to Mühlehorn by Mollis, Filzbach, and Obstdalden. Take the rail to Näfels-Mollis station (see page 156), 3 miles south. From Mollis ascend by a good carriage road to Filzbach

ZURICH
MILES FROM

ROUTE Q—PART 2—WALLENSTADT.

COIRE
MILES TO

and Obstalden, whence descend to Mühlehorn railway station, three hours' easy walking from Mollis. Along the road are charming views. A one-horse vehicle from Mollis to Mühlehorn costs 14 fr. ; two horses 22 fr. From Mühlehorn proceed to Coire, or return to Wesen by rail.

Wesen is situated on the western extremity of the Wallensee or Lake Wallenstadt, which is 1395 feet above the sea level, 2 miles broad, 10 long, and 500 feet deep. On the northern coast it is bounded by the Churfürsten range, which rises abruptly to the height of 6160 feet above its surface. They have been declared "Freibergen," or mountains on which it is prohibited under a severe penalty to shoot the game. Hence in these mountains it is comparatively easy to see the chamois in its wild state.

⁴⁹ MÜHLEHORN. *Inn* : Seegarten, close to the station. South-³²ward, up the narrow ravine, is seen the Mürtschenstock, 6600 feet above the lake. Fare for a boat across the lake 2 fr.

From Mühlehorn the excursion to Obstalden may be commenced. See under Wesen, on opposite page.

⁵¹ MURG. *Inn* : Kreuz. With large mills, and a monument ³⁰to the memory of Heinrich Simon, formerly director of the copper mines in the Mürtschenstock, drowned in the lake in August 1860.

From Murg, excursion to the Lake Murg. Time four hours. Guide necessary.

⁵⁶ WALLENSTADT (pop. 2000). A manufacturing village on ²⁵the eastern extremity of the Wallensee, and the station to alight at to explore the Churfürsten mountains. The excursions are very agreeable and not dangerous.

Inns.—At the station the Churfürsten ; in the town, the Hirsch ; on the lake the Goldene Adler, which is the most convenient for excursionists. One of the best of these excursions is to the **Alp Losia**, in two hours ; thence, by a stony defile, in half an hour to the **Alp Bula**. Three-quarters of an hour farther to the **Tschingel Alp**. To the right, high over head, rise the great cliffs of the **Brisi** (7016 feet), the **Zustol** (6890 feet), and the **Scheibenstol**. In one hour more the **Alp Schrienen**. From this return, in two hours, to Wallenstadt. Guide indispensable—charge 5 fr. The views on the way are very fine.

ZURICH
MILES FROM

ROUTE Q—PART 2—GLARUS.

COIRE
MILES TO

64½ SARGANS. Junction with line between Constance and 16½ Coire. See Route A, Part 2, page 10.

68 RAGAZ. See Route A, Part 2, page 10. 13

81 COIRE. See Route A, Part 2, page 11.

WESEN TO LINTHTHAL BY GLARUS.

Distance 18 miles.

By train from Wesen to Glarus, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, and from Glarus to Linththal by diligence, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther south, passing the baths of Stachelberg about 1 mile from Linththal. All the way from Wesen up to Linththal are large cotton mills which confer great benefits upon the inhabitants.

WESEN MILES FROM See Map of the North of Switzerland, p. 5. LINTHTHAL MILES TO

WESEN, on Lake Wallenstadt. See page 154. Approached 18 by Route Q, Part 2, Zurich to Coire.

3 NÄFELS-MOLLIS. Näfels is west from the station, and 15 Mollis east.

NÄFELS (pop. 2400). *Hotel*: Schutzenhof. Situated at the foot of the Rautispitz, 7509 feet.

MOLLIS (pop. 2300). *Hotels*: Bär; Wiese. A Protestant village at the foot of the Frohnalp-stocks, 6551 feet. From Mollis to Filzbach and Obstalden, see page 154.

5½ NETSTAL. *Inns*: Schwert; Fridolin; Bär. Situated at the 12½ entrance into the Klönthal. Passengers for Lake Klön may alight here; it is about two hours west, by a good road. See under Glarus.

7½ GLARUS or GLARIS (pop. 5000) on the Linth, 1497 feet 10½ above the sea level. *Hotels*: Hotel Glärner Hof, near the station. In the town Hotel Rabe; and Hotel Eidgenossen. Glarus is a clean and well-built town, situated between three great mountains—the Glärnisch, 6153 feet above Glarus; the Wiggis, 6033 feet above Glarus; and the Schild, 6010 feet above Glarus, which stand round it like three *gigantic sentinels*.

A "postwagen" leaves the post-office daily for the village of Engi, 1000 feet higher than Glarus, 10 miles south-east, by a magnificently

WESEN
MILES FROM

LINTHthal.—LAKE KLÖN.

LINTHthal
MILES TO,

constructed road up the Sernf valley. The wheel-road is continued to Elm, 700 feet above Engi, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwards, in a region of wild mountains and bold cliffs, inhabited by a sturdy race of men whose principal occupation is the rearing of cattle. From Elm a path leads over the Segnas or Martinsloch Pass (8612 feet) to Flims, requiring 13 hours hard walking and a guide. From Elm another leads 13 hours southward to Ilanz by the Panixer Pass, 7500 feet—also dangerous and fatiguing, and requiring a guide. A third path leads to Ragaz by the Sardona Pass, equally difficult and dangerous, and requiring the assistance of good guides.

A beautiful and pleasant excursion of 5 miles from Glarus is to the Klön Lake, by a good road all the way. The lake lies at the foot of the seven peaks of the Glärnisch, towering nearly 6000 feet above its surface. It is 2 miles long, 1 broad, 420 feet deep, and nearly 1000 feet above the level of Glarus. At the western extremity is the village of Vorauen, with some good inns. Tourists wishing to continue this journey westward may now proceed by the village of Richisau, and the Prigel Pass, 2500 feet above the level of the lake, to Schwyz, 32 miles west from Glarus. 24 miles from Glarus and 8 from Schwyz is Muotta, with a good inn, the Hirsch. For Schwyz see page 19.

^{16½} RÜTL. Here passengers alight bound to the hotel and baths ^{1½} of Stachelberg, a short way off the road. The coach, however, is sometimes taken round to the hotel. Path to Bürglen, see page 21.

The baths of Stachelberg are on the left bank of the Linth, 2150 feet above the sea level, in a lovely situation. The hotel is commodious and comfortable. The baths are supplied with cold sulphurous water from springs about two miles up the valley.

¹⁸ LINTHthal (pop. 2100, and 3000. feet above the sea level). Inns: Post; Adler; Rabe. A large manufacturing village with a monument to F. Dürler, who made the ascent of the Tödi.

Linththal to Disentis by the Sandgrat Pass, 6140 feet above the level of Linththal. Time 12 hours. An arduous and difficult journey; guide necessary.

The wheel-road extends 6 miles up the valley from Linththal to the Hotel and Pension Tödi. Nearly 2 miles beyond is the Panten Brücke, 210 feet above the bed of the Linth. One hour and a half from the Panten Brücke is the lower Sandalp or Unter Stafel, 1100

ROUTE R.

feet above Linththal, and two hours farther the upper Sandalp or Ober Stafel, 2250 feet higher. The Tödi (11,890) is ascended either from the Untere or Ober Stafel. The Swiss Alpine Club have a hut within 4070 feet of the summit of the Tödi. Three hours from Ober Stafel is the summit of the **Sandgrat Pass** (6140 feet), between the Little Tödi, 10,175 feet, and the Catscharauls, 10,150 feet, with a magnificent view. Now descend to Disentis or Trons. See page 109.

ROUTE R.

ZURICH TO ST. GALLEN.

By Rail. Distance 52 miles.

Zurich is the great centre of the Swiss silk manufactures, and St. Gallen of the muslin manufactures. German is the language of both. The weaving of the silk and cotton is done by hand-loom in the surrounding villages.

See Map of the North of Switzerland, page 5.

ZURICH
MILES FROM

ST. GALLEN
MILES TO

ZURICH. For description, see page 26.

$\frac{3}{}$ OERLIKON. Junction with branch line to Bulach, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward. See page 153.

$\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{}$ WALLISELEN. Junction with line to Sargans, $59\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east. See Route Q, Part 2—Zurich to Coire, page 153.

$\frac{10\frac{1}{2}}{}$ EFFRETIKON. Coach daily to Pfäffikon, on the lake of the same name. Time, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour.

$\frac{16}{}$ WINTERTHUR (pop. 7000). On the Eulach. Inns: Close to the station, Adler; in the town, Goldener Löwe. Coach daily up the Töss to the village of Bauma, passing Kohlbrunnen, Rikon, and Turbenthal. Time, 2 hours 45 minutes.

Junction with line to Schaffhausen by Dachsen (station for the falls), distance $18\frac{3}{4}$ miles northward, page 4.

Junction also with line to Romanshorn, 31 miles east, on Lake Constance.

For Constance, see pages 5-7, and Romanshorn, Route A, Part 2—Constance to Coire, page 8.

On the line between Winterthur and Romanshorn the only place

ZURICH
MILES FROM

ROUTE R—ST. GALLEN.

ST. GALLEN
MILES TO

of importance is the manufacturing town of Frauenfeld (pop. 4000), whose mills are set in motion by the Murg. It possesses a fine old castle, built in the 10th century, of unhewn stone. *Hotels*: Falke; Ochs; Krone.

²⁹ ESCHLIKON. *Inn*: Eisenbahn. Coach to Turbenthal, ²³ 1 hour south, and to Fischingen, 1 hour south-east.

^{33½} WYL (pop. 2100). A manufacturing town. *Inns*: Löwe; ^{18½} Schöenthal. Coach to Frauenfeld in 2 hours north-west. Also to Weinfelden, east from Frauenfeld, and on the same railway. Junction with branch line to Ebnat, 12 miles south, whence a beautiful excursion may be taken to Haag, on the Constance and Coire line. See under Uznach, in Route Q, Part 2, page 154.

⁴⁶ GOSSAU (pop. 3000). Coach to Bischofszell, in one hour, ¹⁶ north-east.

^{48½} WINKLEN. Junction with branch line to Herisau (pop. ^{3½} 10,000).

A muslin manufacturing town at the confluence of the Brühlbach with the Glatt. The square clock-tower is supposed to date from the 7th century. *Inns*: Löwe, Hecht, etc. About a mile from Herisau is Heinrichsbad, with a goat-whey drinking establishment.

From Herisau a coach runs to Lichtensteig on the line between Wyl and Ebnat.

⁵² ST. GALLEN or ST. GALL (pop. 15,400, and 2200 feet above the sea, or 895 feet above Lake Constance).

Hotels: Hecht, in the centre of the town; Löwe, near the railway station; and opposite the Hirsch, Hotels Linde, Steinach, etc.

Among the many places for the purchase of embroidered goods may be noticed the establishment of Adolp Naef.

St. Gallen is an important "postwagen" or Swiss mail-coach centre, as there is a great deal of traffic between it and the neighbouring towns which manufacture the embroidered muslins from the raw material supplied to them by the merchants of St. Gallen. When finished, it is sent back to the merchants of St. Gallen to be sold by them.

The mail-coaches afford a cheap and pleasant means of making delightful little excursions to clean towns and villages, with good inns, and also goat-whey-cure establishments. But it is not so much the whey as the pure mountain air which invigorates the constitution. The following

ROUTE R.

is the list of the towns between which and St. Gallen these coaches run, taken from the "Indicateur du Service des Chemins de Fer Suisses," 40 centimes, published at Zurich, one of the best of the Swiss time-tables :—From St. Gallen to Appenzell, twice daily ; Gais, twice daily ; Heiden, once daily ; Lömmenschwyl, twice daily ; Rehetobel, twice daily ; Teufen, twice daily ; Trogen, once daily ; Wald, once daily ; Wittenbach, twice daily. When the tourist is at a loss for an inn, just let him take the one where the coach stops.

From Heiden a coach runs to Rheineck, near Rorschach. See page 8, in Route A—Part 2, Constance to Coire.

St. Gallen, a well-built town, and one of the highest in Europe, contains several objects of interest. The cathedral or Stiftskirche, built in 1756-66, in the Italian style, over the grave of the Scotch missionary St. Gallus, has two handsome towers, each 225 feet high. The entire roof of the interior is painted in fresco. Near the church is the Benedictine Abbey, founded by St. Gallus, now used as a school. It contains also the Stiftsbibliothek, with 22,000 volumes and a large collection of valuable MSS. The town library is in the new school building, which contains also the museum and picture-gallery, situated at the east end of the town, on the road to Rorschach. North from the cathedral is the Laurenzkirche, rebuilt in 1851-1854, with some beautifully painted glass. The theatre is considered the best in Switzerland.

Of the many pleasant walks in the neighbourhood the best and most frequented is to the top of the Freudenberg, 670 feet above the town, with an inn. It commands a complete view of Lake Constance.

10 miles north-east by rail from St. Gallen is Rorschach, a steamboat and railway station on Lake Constance or the Bodensee, 18½ miles south from Constance, and 57½ miles north from Coire or Chur. See Rorschach, page 8, in Route A—Part 2, "Constance to Coire." From Coire take the rail to Basel, 167 miles west, passing by Constance and Schaffhausen. See Route A, page 3, which use in the reverse order. From Basel take Route 7A, Frankfurt to Basel, which use also in the reverse order,—see page 249 in Black's "North of France." From Frankfurt take the rail to Mayence, and from Mayence the steamboat down the Rhine to Cologne,—see pages 231-249 in Black's "North of France."

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